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# SATURDAY NIGHT

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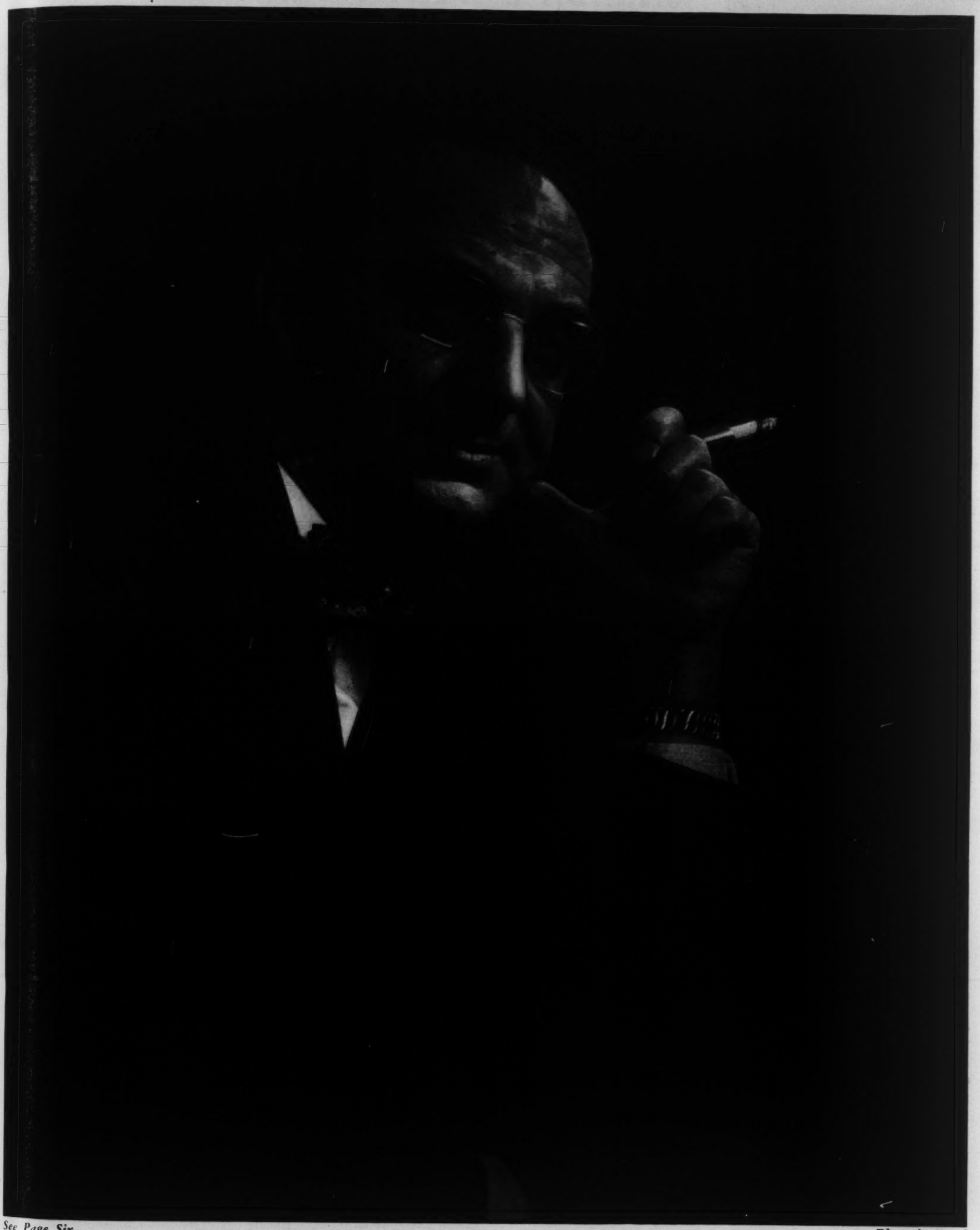
THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY



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—Photo by Karsh

**ON THE WAY UP. Joseph R. Smallwood, leading figure among the younger generation in Newfoundland who was possibly more responsible than any other single person for the success of the confederation voting.**

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THE FRONT PAGE

# Tax Relief Fine But Late

WE HAVE been arguing for two years, not that the total amount of taxation taken from the people of Canada should be reduced, but that the amount taken at points where the extraction is a definite deterrent to production should be reduced, and if necessary the total should be made up at other points. The two points at which the deterrent power of taxation is most obvious are the income tax on small incomes and the double tax on income reaching the individual as a corporation dividend. At both of these points a large measure of relief has been supplied by the 1949 budget. Our only complaint is that it should have been supplied earlier. That it is now supplied in the form of a heavy reduction in the national revenue is obviously good electioneering if nothing else.

By maintaining the income tax on small incomes two years too long the government has enabled the more powerful of the trade unions to obtain for their members a wage rate based on the purchasing power of the "take-home" pay left after the tax. The unions, that is to say, have succeeded in establishing the right to pass on the tax to the purchaser of their labor. The tax is now lifted, but anybody who thinks that wage rates will be reduced accordingly has too idealistic a concept of human nature. The tax is off, the "take-home" pay is up, the cost of living is going down; but these wage rates, once accepted and put in force, will remain as obstacles to any general and equitable adjustment of costs until widespread unemployment makes plain their dangerous character. (In fairness an exception should be made for a few of the more intelligent unions which are already showing some recognition that high costs are bad for volume of employment.)

## Less Double Taxation

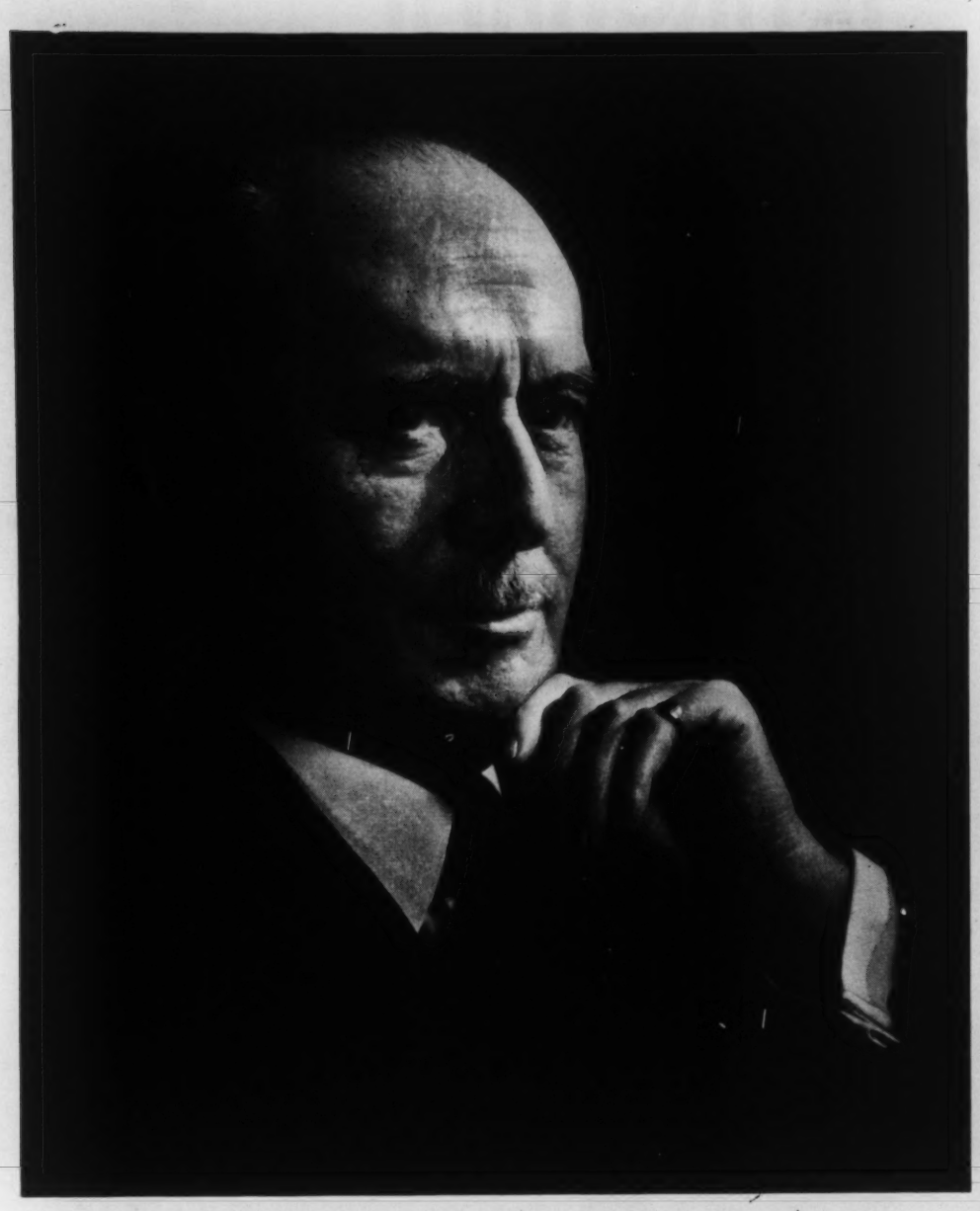
THE action of the government, in compensating itself for the partial abandonment of double taxation on corporation earnings by raising the corporation income tax to 33 per cent, is presumably a conciliatory gesture to the socialists and those woolly-minded persons who think that the bigger a business is the more wicked it must necessarily be. Exemption from this rate, and application of a lower rate of 10 per cent, is provided for all corporate incomes below $10,000; and this with the 10 per cent exemption on dividends means that the small company pays no income tax that is not rebated to its owners whenever its earnings reach them as dividends. The idea that corporate income up to $10,000 is entitled to freedom from income tax, while all corporate income in excess of $10,000 is properly taxed at an effective rate of 23 per cent, is one which would certainly never have occurred to a practical-minded man like Mr. Abbott without some prompting from the C.C.F. benches.

There may also have been some collusion with Mr. Truman in this whole business. An increase in the corporation tax in the United States has long been a prominent part of the President's program. The corporation tax there is already graduated at a pretty rapid rate up to earnings of $50,000, and becomes 40 per cent on earnings above that figure. It would not be surprising if a further increase should be accompanied by a partial rebate to the shareholder when the corporate income reaches him as a dividend; and in that event it would become possible for the two countries to make an arrangement for a mutual credit on dividends originating in one country but received in the other. The policy just established in Canada, of granting such a credit only on dividends of companies which pay Canadian taxes, is obviously the only one which could be adopted without international agreement; but it is an unreasonable policy because of the heavy bonus which it accords to owners of Canadian common stocks as compared with owners of similar

(Continued on Page Five)

# CANADA'S TENTH PROVINCE COMPLETES CONFEDERATION

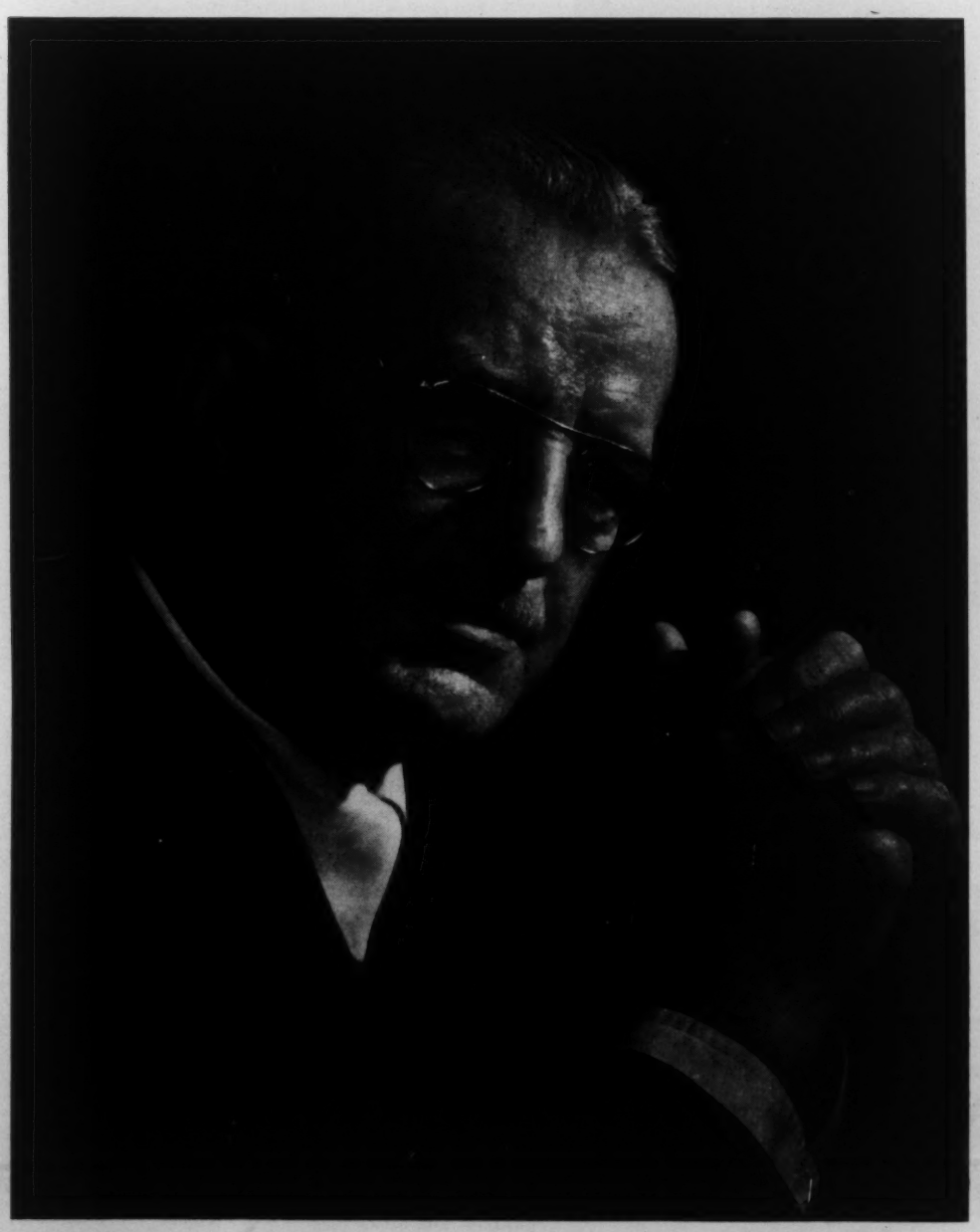
### A Portrait Gallery of Prominent New Dominion Citizens Photographed for SATURDAY NIGHT by Karsh of Ottawa



Chief Justice the Hon. Sir Edward Emerson has a distinguished record in law and public service and was the wartime Commissioner for Defence.

Famed as inventor of the gas mask in the first war—Lieut-Col. Cluny Macpherson.

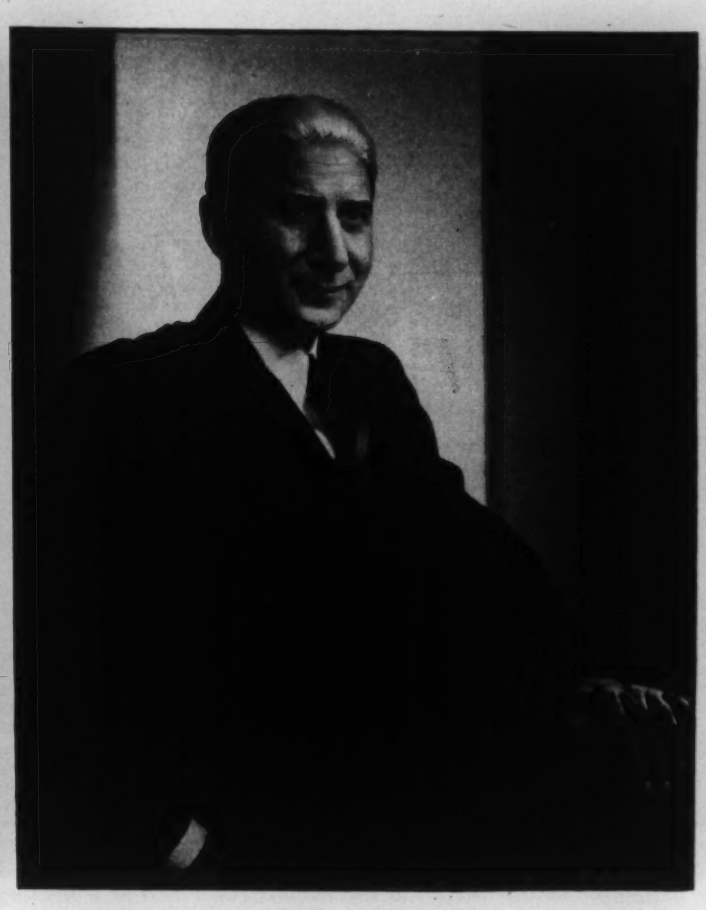
Hobby of the Hon. Harold Macpherson is breeding of sturdy Newfoundland dogs.



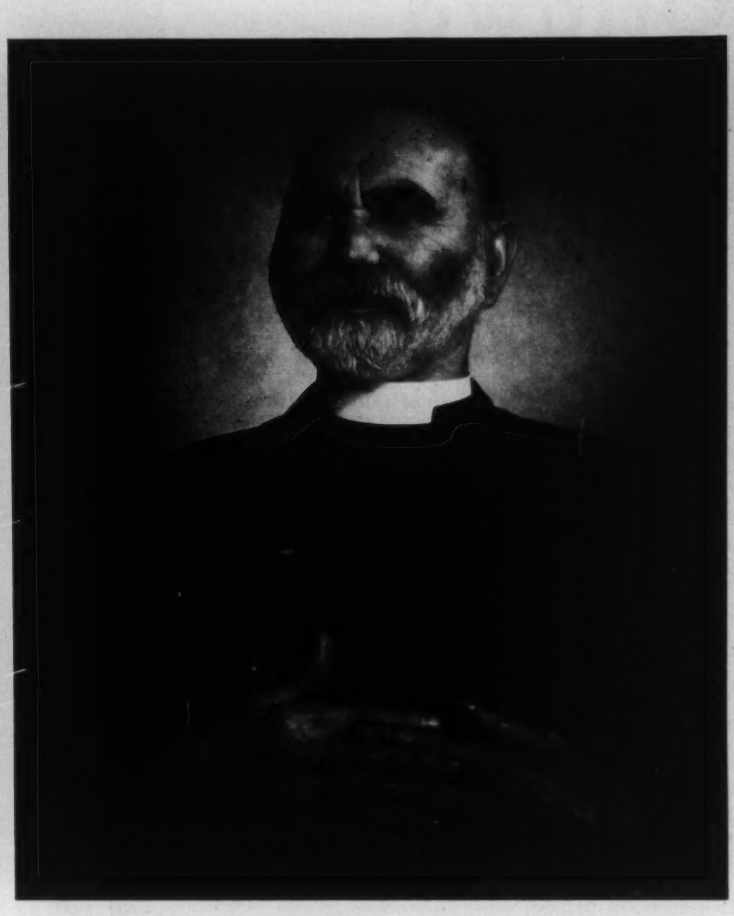
Dr. William Roberts, one of the founders of the Newfoundland Medical Association, was also active in bringing about Canadian confederation.

One-time Prime Minister and Minister of Education, the Hon. Walter S. Monroe is holder of many overseas academic honors and has represented Newfoundland at many conferences.

Distinguished churchman and educationist, the Rev. Ira F. Curtis, D.D., of the United Church of Canada.



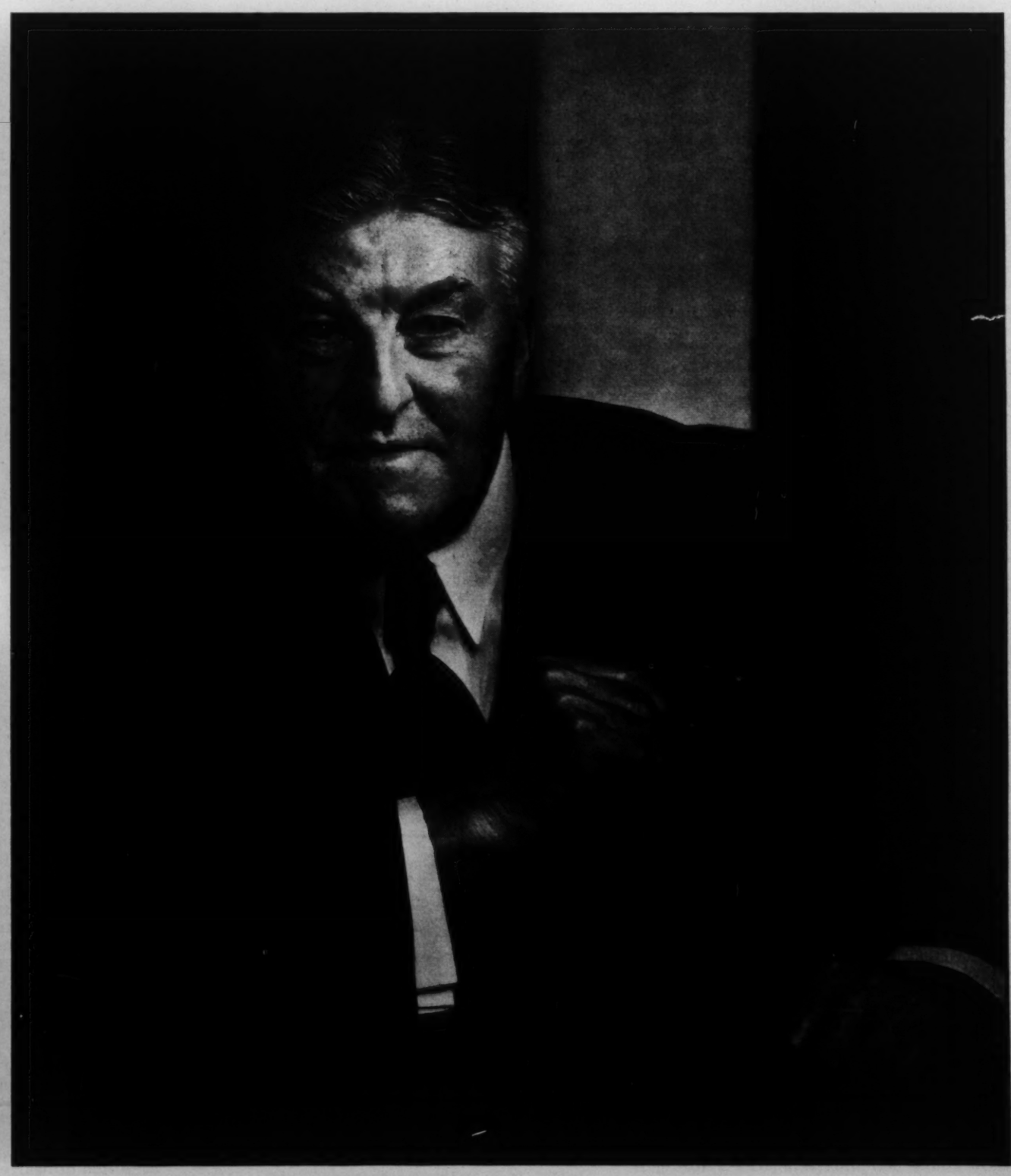
Commissioner for Justice and Chairman of the final delegation, Sir Albert Walsh was recently knighted.



Rev. Canon J. T. Richards, with a record of 40 years' missionary service is beloved throughout the island.

With wide business interests and active in affairs, Eric A. Bowring represented the Ministry of Transport in last war.

Energetic member of the business and political community, Chesley A. Crosbie was the only dissenter at Ottawa talks.



Affectionately known as "Andy", Mayor Andrew G. Carnell of St. John's is one of the island's most colorful characters and describes himself, like F.D.R. as a successful fourth termer.

# Ottawa View

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

## Very Delicate Timing

### If Cost of Living Continues Climb Whole Budget Is Invalidated

IT WAS a stroke of political good fortune for the Liberal party that the economic conditions prevailing at the time of bringing down the last budget before a general election were such as to permit—probably also to justify—the enactment of very substantial relief for the Canadian taxpayer. Like a good golfer, the Minister of Finance had played for the break. The timing was rather delicate, in a sense: Mr. Abbott has had to defend the swinging over to the other tack of cyclical budgeting on what is as yet rather slender evidence that the peak of prices has been passed and that we are moving from a phase of inflation to a phase of what the *Economist* set the fashion for calling disinflation.

If events prove that he has correctly called the turn, then he can successfully maintain that he and his colleagues have been faithful throughout to the fundamental principle of cyclical budgeting, in which surpluses are engineered in times of inflation to ease off the pressure on price-levels, but under which taxes are promptly reduced when signs begin to accumulate that deflation is under way

Much will depend on the accuracy of Mr. Abbott's guess about the break in the price level, and the imminent turn in economic conditions. If it should prove that the halt in the rise of the cost of living index has been only temporary, then the impulse given to new spending by his tax reductions will give new impetus to the soaring price levels and make something of a mockery not only of this part of his speech but the whole prospect of real relief to the Canadian consumer. This was the risk he and his brain-trust had to take in announcing a substantial program of tax cuts before there was full time to see how the economic cycle is behaving.

But by virtue of the same gamble, if he should be proved right, then the release of an additional $323 million of purchasing power just when a threat of deflation begins to hover over the country may prove to be a stabilizing and revitalizing force of great value. The financial experts of the government have not always been right about the trend of prices and industry. They were quite wrong—in fairness it should be added, like everybody else—in forecasting a major deflationary shake-down immediately after hostilities.

I remember that one economic justification put forward for introducing family allowances at the end of the war was that the supplementation of buying power in the lowest-income brackets would tend to offset the inevitable postwar deflation. Since there was no postwar deflation, the argument could now be turned back upon the authors as a charge that the distribution of an additional $250 millions annually of purchasing power just then must have helped drive up prices between 1945-48, and has perhaps cost the lower-income bracket people as much in higher prices as they have received in family allowance benefits. An upturn now in prices would invalidate the whole budget argument, and shake the public faith in the cyclical budgeting theory as practised by this government.

•

## The British Wheat Deal

### Canada Is Still Protected In International Pact

WHEN Canada signed the international wheat agreement on March 23rd, which is to come into effect in August of 1949 and operate for four years, during which the ceiling price for exported wheat is not to exceed $1.80, she protected herself in respect to the agreement with Britain, which will overlap the international agreement by one year (1949-50). Under that agreement Britain has undertaken to buy 140 million bushels of Canadian wheat at a price of $2.00. The *quantity* which Britain takes from Canada may be taken into account in the operation of the international agreement, but there is no possibility of the British-Canadian wheat agreement being read as a violation of the new international arrangement.

Provision was made in the text of the latter that existing agreements of signatory parties would not be disturbed by the international pact. In the case of Canada it was thoroughly understood by the contracting parties that Canada had sold to Britain substantial quantities of wheat at prices substantially below what was being quoted in such world wheat marts as then existed; and that the $2.00 price which has now been set for the delivery of 140 million bushels to Britain in the crop year 1949-50 is in virtue of the acceptance by Canada of a price substantially lower than prevailing prices in the earlier period 1946-49.

FINISHING TOUCHES of the North Atlantic Pact, which will be signed this week, are put on the document by the envoys of the nations concerned at a meeting in the U.S. State Department. Left to right: Minister Hughes Le Gallais, of Luxembourg; Ambassador E. N. Van Kleffens, of the Netherlands; Baron Silvercruys, Ambassador of Belgium; Ambassador W. Munthe de Morgenstierne, of Norway; Secretary of State Acheson; Ambassadors Bonnet, France; Hume Wrong, Canada; Sir Oliver Franks, Britain.

•

## The Cost Of Government

### Volume Of Ordinary Expenditure Has Doubled Since 1945

THE national accounts tabled by the Minister of Finance during his Budget Address provide a great mass of statistical data which, suitably illustrated and interpreted, give an amazingly detailed picture of federal government activities. One underlying trend is perhaps all too clear, and more than a little perturbing. We have not only moved into very much higher levels of taxation and expenditure on a permanent basis, but the trend of government outlay, after falling away from the peak in 1943-44 as extraordinary war expenditures declined, has again begun to rise, due, it is true, in part to new special outlay on national defence, but in part to a steadily upward surge in the level of ordinary government expenditures. These latter items, which ran around $400 million in 1939, have almost doubled from $800 million in 1945 to nearly twice that, or $1,600 million, in 1949.

In our concern about these soaring government burdens which must be financed through annual taxation, however, we should, I think draw a distinction between three quite different kinds of government expenditures: those devoted to the basic functions of government (defence, justice, law and order), those made to buy collective services which, as the Rowell-Sirois report said "the community believes it is advantageous to supply its citizens on a co-operative basis rather than leave to private enterprise" and finally the purely transfer payments from one individual to another.

These last items, which in effect take from one pocket and return to another, though not always the same sums to the same pockets, make up a very large part of the federal government expenditures as listed by Hon. Douglas Abbott, perhaps as much as $1,100 million out of the nearly $1,600 million of ordinary government outlay in the fiscal year just ended.

•

## Those Hidden Levies

### Sales Tax Rather Than Income Should Have Had Chief Cut

THE Minister of Finance showed no hesitation in saying, in effect, that this was a political budget—that the government had yielded to public opinion, and that in at least one important respect it had departed from what it believed to be the soundest practice, solely because the soundest practice was unpopular. This is another of those situations in which governments are condemned, no matter what they do.

If they pursue stubbornly the policies which their experts tell them are best for the country as a whole, and which, after examination of the evidence, they come themselves to believe—then they are charged with irresponsible government, with permitting the rule of "ivory-towered" bureaucrats, brain-trusters and miscellaneous experts. But if they bow to the will of the electorate and depart from the advice of their fiscal authorities, taking a line which is on balance unsound, but popular, then they are charged with bribery of the voters.

In the long run the Liberal party would have been on less vulnerable territory if it had made only minor cuts in personal income tax and announced a drastic cut in the sales tax. The personal income tax is in many respects the fairest of all levies, and in a thoroughly educated political democracy it would be relied upon to provide a very large percentage of the total income. It is based on an ability to pay, it is levied on surpluses instead of costs, and it is visible.

The sales tax is levied on costs, in marginal enterprises it may add just enough burden to destroy a private business entirely; it is hidden, and its effect cannot be weighed. It would be a fine job of research if some Foundation would undertake to calculate just what depressing effect on the national income of Canada the collection of nearly $400 million (applied as an 8 per cent levy on costs) results in at the present time. One thing sure, any serious evidences of unemployment or business depression will make major cuts in this indirect tax imperative, deficit or no deficit.

## MARCH DAY: WINDY

THIS day you wonder, finding nowhere quite
What you expect to find. The strident air
Surrounds you with a sea of sweeping light.
The hills and fields return you stare for stare.

Humpbacked and grim, the giant juniper
Bows down to scowl; across the crawling grass
Beyond, where the twin balm-o'Gileads were,
Two strangers halt and stiffen as you pass.

Something is altered here. The difference
Between you and the blowing world is thinned.
You turn to find the house, and common sense,
And find a woman shouldering the wind.

Turn to the barn, and see an old man leaning,
Intent, to hear those droning syllables—
Those phrases harsh and high and wild with meaning
Of shouted sound from granite-throated hills.

CHARLES BRUCE

# Passing Show

MR. WILFRID LaCROIX M.P., wants to abolish the King. We don't know how the King feels about Mr. LaCroix, but if he wants him abolished we are willing to help.

•

We are gradually coming to the conclusion that "The Greatest Story Ever Told" may not be the greatest telling of it.

•

The North Atlantic Pact has teeth. It even has gold fillings.

•

Juries, it is said, are showing increasing reluctance to convict motorists of man-

slaughter. Juries are also becoming more and more made up of motorists.

•

The Toronto *Telegram* is not afraid of wearying its readers with politics. It is now running a sporting-page comic strip which has just reached the stage of announcing that "Gorgeous George is taking on all comers."

•

The two factions of the Toronto Board of Education who want to invite Churchill and Stalin respectively might compromise by inviting Tito.

•

We note that the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace just held in New York did not adjourn to meet again in Moscow.

•

**Concerning Isms**

The optimist sees chicken-à-la-king
Where pessimists see nothing but a hen.
The champion world optimist is he
Who does the crossword puzzles with a pen.

•

The only person who gets really kicked about by the Budget is Mr. Cyclical Budgeting, and he has no vote.

•

Czechoslovakia Communists are reported to be trying to abolish fairy stories. All, presumably, except their own.

•

Lucy says she can't tell whether Toronto women are angry at being told that they are sleek and sexy now, or that they used not to be sleek and sexy a while ago.

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# The Front Page

*(Continued from Page One)*

securities in foreign companies. It is no doubt very patriotic to keep one's capital at home, but we doubt whether such patriotism needs to be rewarded by reducing the patriot's taxation to the extent of 10 per cent of his dividend income.

## For a National Library

IT IS indeed joyful news that the Dominion government has taken what the Hon. Colin Gibson describes as "a first step" towards the establishment of a National Library. The first step does not go very far, but it indicates movement. It is the establishment of a bibliographic centre, which will maintain a union catalogue, beginning with the contents of the many government libraries in Ottawa, and extending eventually to the outstanding special collections in various libraries throughout Canada. There will be a branch office in Montreal for the French-language books in the Province of Quebec, but the main centre will be in Ottawa.

This is a service which has been advocated for many years by practically all the librarians in the Dominion. It will make it possible for researchers to ascertain with a minimum of trouble exactly where they can find any known item of Canadiana which is in the Dominion; and in our opinion it should ultimately be extended to cover the important collections of Canadiana in other parts of the world.

## A Notable Woman

THE City of Hamilton and the whole of Canada have alike suffered a grave loss in the death of Nora Frances Henderson, three years an alderman and thirteen years a controller of Hamilton, executive secretary of the Association of Children's Aid Societies of Ontario, and lifelong advocate of both the rights and the responsibilities of women in public life.

Miss Henderson had qualities of character which would have made her a leader in any walk of life she might have chosen. Actually she chose journalism, and it was as editor of the women's pages of the Hamilton *Herald* that she began to realize the need for women's participation in public affairs. The courage which she displayed on the side of law and order (not at that moment the popular side) in the steel strike of 1946 made her a national figure, and it is a tragic loss that her declining health compelled her to curtail her activities just at the time when she could have been most useful.

## The End of Enterprise

MR. EUGENE FORSEY, in a letter published elsewhere in this issue, ascribes to us an exact knowledge of the conditions which would "make private enterprise unworkable" which we do not possess. All that we have ever said on this subject is that certain conditions demanded by a certain labor organization are reasonable conditions to be demanded by an organization which desires to bring private enterprise to an end. The organization was the B.C. Federation of Labor. The political party which it is committed to support is the C.C.F. The policy of that party is stated in its Regina manifesto, which says: "No C.C.F. government will rest content until it has eradicated capitalism".

Now there is one infallible method of bringing private enterprise to an end, and it can be put into effect at any time by any government which desires to do so. It is simply to make it impossible for any private enterprise to operate at a profit. It would not bring it to an end overnight, because capital already committed in private enterprises would probably continue to operate for a time, since there would be nothing to be gained by shutting down. But the private enterprise system as a whole requires a constant infusion of new capital, and this, in the conditions we have described, would absolutely cease to be forthcoming. Progressively, as the existing private enterprises ceased to be able to carry on for lack of replacements and new equipment, the government would be forced to take them over in order to maintain the employment and the production which they had been providing.

We do not know exactly how much of the program put forward by the B.C. Federation of Labor would be sufficient to bring private enterprise in B.C. to an end; but we desire very strongly that there should not be enough of that program to produce that effect. That is the difference between us and the B.C. Federation of Labor, which not only does not know how much of this program—or how much beyond this program—would be necessary to bring private enterprise to an end, but does not care. Does not care, did we say? It cares a great deal. It is committed to the proposition that private enterprise should be brought to an end. It will not rest content until it has brought into power a government which will eradicate capitalism. Is the B.C. Federation of Labor, and is Mr. Eugene Forsey, who has the same objective, a good authority to decide how much curtailment of its freedom of action private enterprise can stand before it is brought to an end?

APRIL
DURING THE PAST TWELVE DAYS TWO QUESTIONS MAY HAVE FURROWED THEIR WAY INTO THE MINDS OF THE MORE THOUGHTFUL OF US.....
ETC SOFT DRINKS CANDIES COSMETICS SMOKERS SUPPLIES
NEW PIPES ETC
(1)...WHAT ARE WE GOING TO DO.....
CANDY
WITH OUR NEW, IMPROVED....
JACQUES
DOCTOR'S BILL $20
FINANCIAL POSITION?
AND...
(2)...HOW IS THE GOVERNMENT....
MONEY FOR DEFENSE
$100 $20 $3
GOING TO MEET ALL....
MONEY FOR OLD AGE PENSIONS
ITS OBLIGATIONS, MINUS THE...
MONEY FOR SOCIAL SECURITY
U.S. DOLLARS
MONEY IT USED TO HAVE?

IT DONT ADD UP!

## A Thirty Years' War

THE mills of the democratic process, like those of the gods, grind very slowly, as many reformers know to their sorrow and impatience. It is however gratifying to find that they occasionally turn out their grist before the person who started them grinding is dead. Thus Dr. Charlotte Whitton, in an article on the late Mrs. Adam Shortt which appeared in the Ottawa *Citizen* just after her death a few weeks ago, is able to record that "she lived to hear the Supreme Court judgment read to her" which invalidated the law against oleomargarine and thus brought final victory to a campaign which she started exactly thirty years ago.

Housewives who find their family budget lightened as a result of the availability of this admirable foodstuff should spare a thought for this heroic worker for the improvement of home conditions for the less privileged. She was also the mother of the system of Mothers' Allowances, the most completely justified of all income-redistribution devices, and a powerful influence in the procuring of many other reforms, and was one of the first five women to enter a medical school in Canada.

## Breaking a Will

A BILL has been introduced in the Ontario legislature whose purpose is to render null and void the will of the late Joseph Atkinson, owner of the Toronto *Star*. If enacted, the bill would compel the charitable foundation to which the *Star* was bequeathed to dispose of nine-tenths of that property either to other charitable funds or to holders-for-profit. It is our prediction that the bill will not be enacted.

The discovery that they possess the powers of absolute sovereignty in the sphere of property and civil rights has a curious effect upon the type of persons who get themselves elected to bodies like a provincial legislature. It goes to their heads. They find that they are able, by voting for three readings of a bill, to tear up contracts entered into in good faith and perfect legality — both the contracts of their own government and those of private parties. They find that they are able to invalidate testamentary dispositions which were perfectly valid when they were made and when they went into effect. They find that they are able—at least the Quebec legislature thinks it is able—to confine the persons of their citizens who happen to have been subjected to restraint by the courts, for years after the courts have given them their freedom. And they lightheartedly proceed to do these things, and since they have in many cases an unquestioned constitutional power to do them the only thing that can stop them is a strongly aroused public opinion.

Public opinion in Ontario is rather strong on the subject of invalidating wills. An earlier Ontario legislature started in to invalidate the Millar will which instituted the famous Stork Derby—not perhaps the most dignified but certainly not the least beneficial charitable disposition ever made in the province; it was compelled to realize the political unwisdom of that course and gave up the attempt. We think the same thing is likely to happen to the bill to break up the *Star* foundation.

## Newspapers and Trusts

IF THE project of breaking up the *Star* foundation originated with the rival newspaper, the Toronto *Telegram*, we can imagine nothing more ill-advised. For a "popular" and sensational evening newspaper like the *Star* there could be no more unsuitable owner than a charitable trust. The paper is already much less effective than it was a year ago, and the best thing that could possibly happen to it would be that nine-tenths of its ownership should pass into the hands of an energetic and intelligent individual owner — assuming of course that that owner would be somebody other than the publisher of the Toronto *Telegram* and *Globe and Mail*, and we do not think Mr. McCullagh's ambitions extend that far. We can conceive of a non-profit trust as a suitable owner for a serious and informative, not to say educational, newspaper like the Manchester *Guardian*, or perhaps the Montreal *Gazette;* but the Toronto evening field is no place for such a paper.

In all this we are not ignoring the grave problems presented by the tendency—entirely due to the enormous demands of the inheritance taxes — to separate ownership from control upon the death of a personal owner, and to vest ownership in a trust which can inherit without paying the tax, and the control in a self-perpetuating body of trustees who will exercise all the functions of ownership except that of pocketing the profits. There is much to be said for the Ontario proposal as a means of locking future stable doors; our objection to it is that the *Star* horse is no longer in the stable, that it was taken out quite lawfully and legitimately by the Atkinson will, and that the bill sends the sheriff after it with a halter to round it up and put it back again.

All that the province has a right to ask of the trustees of the *Star* is that they exercise their functions honestly in the best interests of the charities they are supposed to serve, conserving the profits for the benefit of those charities, and paying no higher salaries than the interests of the *Star* as a money-making enterprise require. That is a demand which can and should be made of the trustees of any trust which benefits by exemption from the inheritance tax.

Both of Mr. McCullagh's papers have expressed approval of the bill on the ground that it is necessary in order to protect the public interest. Those who feel inclined to attach some weight to this argument should ask themselves whether they think the bill would have been introduced if the newspaper involved had been a supporter of the present government.

## Provincial Protection

THERE is a decided flavor of provincial protectionism in the terms of the order-in-council banning margarine from the province of Quebec. It declares that margarine "is derived mainly from raw matter foreign to Canada in general, and to the province of Quebec in particular". It is further stated that the dairy industry is essential to the province of Quebec, and it is suggested, though not stated in so many words, that the ban is necessary for the protection of the Quebec dairy industry.

We question very greatly whether a ban imposed upon inter-provincial trade for such reasons as these is valid under the B.N.A. Act. Provinces are no doubt entitled to have differing views on the healthiness or otherwise of any product, and to admit or exclude it on that ground. We do not think they have any right to exclude the product of other provinces to protect any industry within their own area.

## GRAVE NEW WORLD

("There are pessimists who take pleasure in prophesying that eventually the world will be possessed by insects. But the true optimist holds that insects will all be killed off eventually by DDT, and disease germs by miracle drugs."—Hamilton *Spectator*.)

WHEN Earth's last insect is routed by modern insecticide,
When every fly and mosquito has finally sickened and died,
We shall walk without fear in the summer, yes, even sleep in the nude—
It's a grand and glorious prospect, but what shall we use for food?

When Earth's really rid of bacilli, and every virulent villain
Has finally earned his quietus through successors to penicillin,
We can sneeze without using a hankie; no germ will exist anywhere;
We'll all be excessively healthy, but how will the doctors fare?

The truth of the matter is bitter, but it's entomological fact,
If insects decrease in number, supplies of food will contract.
You may live the new life if you care to, but I'll have no part of it, bub;
I can stomach a world without doctors, but hardly a world without grub!

J. E. P.

# New Legal Charter For Common Man Undertaken In Great Britain

By IRVING HIMEL

**The maxim about one law for the rich and another for the poor may lose much of its meaning in Great Britain. Canadians have good reason to be interested in a bill supported by the Conservative opposition in Britain by which the government proposes to bring famed British justice closer to the little man.**

**Known popularly as the legal aid bill, the measure enables the person of small or moderate means to choose his own lawyer for both civil and criminal cases either free of charge or on a contributory basis.**

**The author is a well-known Toronto lawyer whose articles have appeared in several Canadian publications.**

THE expression has often been used in Great Britain that the English courts are like the grillroom of the Ritz Hotel—open to all. In theory, maintains the Labor government of Britain, it is basically true that every one has free access to the courts. In practice, too often the door remains closed to those who haven't the price.

Close to seven hundred years ago the fathers of Magna Carta set this goal—"To no one will we sell, deny or delay, right or justice." To bring it nearer to realization, the British government in December last introduced in the House of Commons the Legal Aid and Advice Act, 1948, whose stated objects given in the preamble are "to make legal aid and advice in England and Wales, and in the case of members of the forces legal advice elsewhere, more readily available for persons of small or moderate means."

It may come as a surprise to some Canadians to know that the Bill has the general support of the Conservative opposition, which makes its passage almost a foregone conclusion. The groundwork for this was laid by the government's incorporation in the Bill of substantially all the recommendations contained in the 1945 report of the Rushcliffe Committee on Legal Aid and Legal Advice in England and Wales, which was an all-party and no-party committee of eminent and experienced judges, barristers, solicitors, social workers and politicians.

Two services are provided by the Act—legal advice and legal aid. Under the first a person receives oral advice on legal questions, including help in the preparation of an application for and in the obtaining of legal aid. By legal aid what is visualized is assistance given when litigation appears to be necessary and representation by a solicitor, and in proper cases by counsel, is called for.

## Legal Centres

A comparatively simple procedure is provided under the scheme to obtain legal advice in civil matters. Legal centres are to be established throughout England and Wales to which a person will be able to come and seek oral advice from full-time or part-time solicitors appointed by the Law Society for that purpose. Before giving advice the solicitor may require the person seeking it to satisfy him that he cannot afford to obtain it in the ordinary way. Provision is made for the payment of a fee not to exceed half a crown for each interview. Members of the forces will be entitled to receive advice free of charge.

To obtain legal aid in civil cases the procedure is a good deal more involved, because providing legal aid is a much more costly business and because of other practical considerations. To begin with, legal aid in such cases is restricted to proceedings in the ordinary courts of law. It was felt that it would be unwise to extend the scheme to the many boards of a judicial and quasi-judicial character outside the courts at the outset for fear it would make the scheme too ambitious in scope and create a real danger of overburdening the legal profession and the administrative organization set up to operate it.

In addition the Act excludes legal aid where defamation, breach of promise, seduction, alienation of affection, common informer and judgment summons proceedings are involved, as they are the type of actions in which there is the most room for bringing frivolous, unmeritorious claims.

There are two classes to whom legal aid in civil cases is extended under the scheme: (1) It is made available free of charge to those whose income less deductions allowed does not exceed £3 per week (the official rate of exchange is $4.04) and disposable capital £75. (2) It is made available on an equitable contributory basis to those whose income less deductions allowed does not exceed £420 per year and disposable capital £500.

## Civil Aid Certificate

A person seeking legal aid in civil matters is required to apply to a local committee of solicitors and barristers. (In Britain lawyers practise either as barristers, that is, counsel, or solicitors, whereas in Canada a lawyer is both a barrister and solicitor.) His application is considered by a "certifying committee" composed of three to five members of the local committee and, if granted, a "civil aid certificate" is issued. These local committees are appointed by area committees made up of fifteen practising solicitors and barristers selected by the Law Society.

The Act prescribes that a person shall not be given legal aid by a local committee "in connection with any proceedings unless he shows that he has reasonable grounds for taking, defending or being a party thereto, and may also be refused legal aid if it appears unreasonable that he should receive it in the particular circumstances of a case." If the local committee refuses an application for legal aid the applicant may appeal to the area committee within fourteen days. Except in some divorce cases, a person who is granted a civil aid certificate is allowed to choose his solicitor and counsel, from a panel prepared and kept by the area committee.

## Costs Situation

Before the Act, and as is the case in Canada, when a litigant lost, in almost every instance not only did he have to pay the cost of his own lawyer, but in addition, he was liable for the payment of the full costs of the other side. An assisted person under the scheme, however, is placed in a much happier position. If he loses, his liability for his own costs is limited, of course, to the amount of his contribution, if any. And so far as the costs of the other side are concerned he is only required to pay such amount as the court may consider reasonable having regard to his financial circumstances.

Referring to this phase of the Bill in his address to the House of Commons the Attorney-General, Sir Hartley Shawcross, had these pertinent remarks to make: "The liability to pay the cost of the other side if one is unsuccessful has, in the past, been a most powerful deterrent to the poor man engaging in litigation at all. Although a man may be convinced of the justice of his cause and advised as to his probable chances of success in the courts, he will feel forced to refrain from litigation because of the risk he may lose and that if he does lose and is called upon to pay the defendant's costs he will be ruined. It is certainly true that the risk of being dragged by means of appeals up to the House of Lords, even if one has been successful in a court of first instance, by wealthier opponents has been a most powerful deterrent to people".

With regard to those in need of legal aid in criminal cases the principle is laid down that if there is a doubt whether their means are sufficient to enable them to obtain legal aid or whether it is desirable in the interests of justice that they should have free legal aid, the doubt is to be resolved in favor of granting them free legal aid.

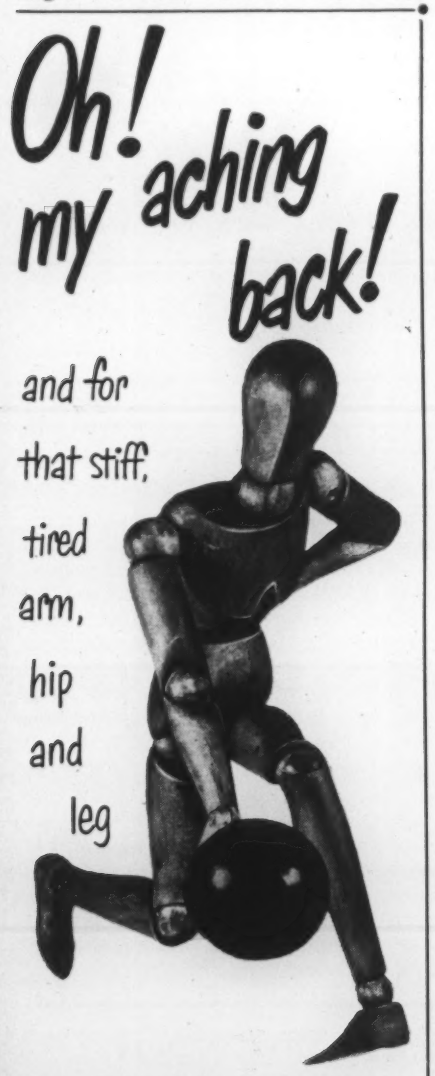
Thus, no rigid income or capital limits are set, nor is any contribution required from those to whom legal aid is granted in criminal proceedings. To receive legal aid, application is made to a judge or justices according to whether the case is being tried in the higher courts or the summary courts, and provision is made to ensure that legal aid certifi-

## ON THE WAY UP

*(See Cover)*

SINCE 1946 when he was elected to the National Convention, bringing with him the largest majority of any member, Joseph R. Smallwood has concerted all his efforts towards Newfoundland's confederation with Canada. That goal has now been won and new career vistas are opening for the Newfoundland politician.

A small slim man of forty-eight, he has tried his hand at many tasks both in and outside Newfoundland; he has been a newspaper reporter, editor, author, radio commentator, organizer of trade unions and cooperative societies. He directed the Liberal campaign that later saw the late Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Squires as leader and Prime Minister of Newfoundland. Mr. Smallwood was a member of the able delegation sent by the National Convention to Ottawa for discussions on the terms of a federal union of his island and Canada.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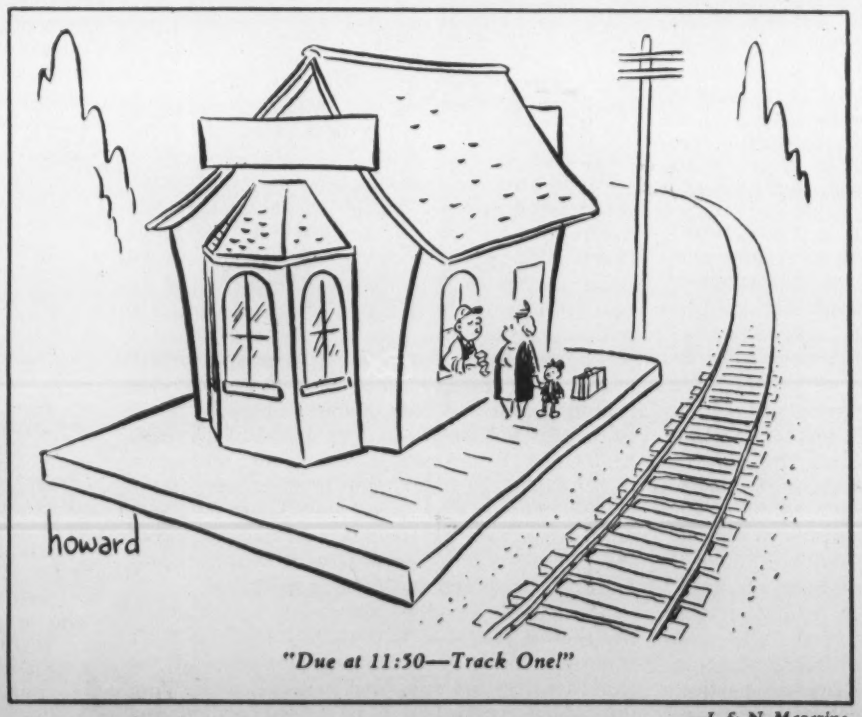


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*—L & N Magazine*

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cates are granted in sufficient time to enable cases to be properly prepared for trial.

Under the scheme solicitors and counsel are not allowed to take any payment from persons to whom legal aid is given. At the end of a civil case the solicitor's bill and counsel's fee are taxed in the regular way and payment is made to them out of Legal Aid Fund established to defray the expenses of administering the Act and into which all contributions from assisted persons are paid. In criminal cases their remuneration is fixed on a basis of fair payment having regard to the amount of work involved in the case. The Law Society has been entrusted with the administration of the Legal Aid Fund, which is to be financed by the state, and will be required to submit to the Lord Chancellor annual accounts which will be laid before Parliament. An advisory committee, consisting of laymen as well as lawyers, is to be set up to advise the Lord Chancellor on the working of the scheme. It is estimated that the total cost of the scheme will be about £4,370,000 of which £2,370,000 will be met by contributions from users of the scheme and by costs recovered, leaving about £2,000,000 to be paid by the Exchequer.

Newspaper comments on its provisions in England have in the main been favorable. The Liverpool *Post* had this interesting criticism to offer, to the effect that the Bill excludes a large part of the middle class. "The Gilbertian situation", continues the editorial, "might well arise that a workman relieved of financial responsibility under the Bill might well be able to carry a case to the House of Lords where his employer could not afford to defend it".

## Canadians Denied

Aside from the necessarily limited and inadequate legal aid services provided by private charitable institutions in some of the larger cities in Canada and the United States, no provision is made for legal aid or legal advice in our communities for people who are in need of but cannot afford them. In Canada, outside of the Montreal Legal Aid Bureau, which is financed almost entirely by the local Welfare Federation, it is doubtful if any organization exists whose purpose it is to provide legal aids for persons of small and moderate means. That Canadians are daily denied, in the words of the Magna Carta, "right or justice" for want of legal service that they cannot afford, most members of the legal profession will agree.

In his opening remarks on the occasion of the second reading of the British Legal Aid and Legal Advice Act, 1948, Sir Hartley Shawcross said in the House of Commons: "I should be inclined to call this Bill a charter. It is the charter of the little man to the British courts of justice. It is a Bill which will open the doors of the courts freely to all persons who may wish to avail themselves of British justice without regard to the question of their wealth or ability to pay". Canadians might well give serious thought to the prospect of opening the doors of their own courts with equal freedom.

• •

# Radar Is Coming To Your Bedside

By GEOFFREY WINNINGTON

**In the near future, when your doctor wants another opinion, instead of a colleague he may call in radar. A group of doctors and scientists in London is experimenting with a detector which has revolutionary possibilities.**

*London.*

DOCTORS may soon be able to diagnose and prevent disease with a revolutionary machine now being developed.

Experiments are being carried out by a group of medical men, physicists, radar and electronic experts who have formed the Psycho-somatic Association, with the object of developing this new technique.

Their work is based on the fact that all living tissue—plant, animal or human—has an electro-magnetic field, continually radiating electric waves. It has now been discovered that these fields vary in sickness and health, and can, in fact, be altered by the thoughts of individuals.

By tuning in to these waves with a specially built machine designed on a principle similar to that of the wartime radar detector, it may be possible to discover within a few seconds whether a person is physically or mentally sick.

In his tiny Kensington, London, office, the chairman of the group, a doctor of physics, told me: "We started to build a detector using a television cathode tube. This failed, and we had to try other methods.

"Pure rock crystal is the most sensitive medium for picking up these waves, but we had to test many varieties before we found the right one.

"Eventually, after months of hard work, we succeeded in selecting the waves and amplifying them 11,000,000 times on an oscilloscope. The waves are so tiny that without this tremendous amplification they would not have been visible on the screen of the oscilloscope.

"Although our experiments are as yet in their early stages, the possibilities are terrific.

"The detector could act as a second opinion for a doctor in diagnosing almost all known diseases. It could be put to all manner of medical, scientific and commercial uses."

One of the doctors concerned in the experiments has had to sell his car to buy equipment for the detector.

He told me: "These experiments are in the nature of a mission. We have received no financial support from any of the authorities, and have paid all expenses ourselves."


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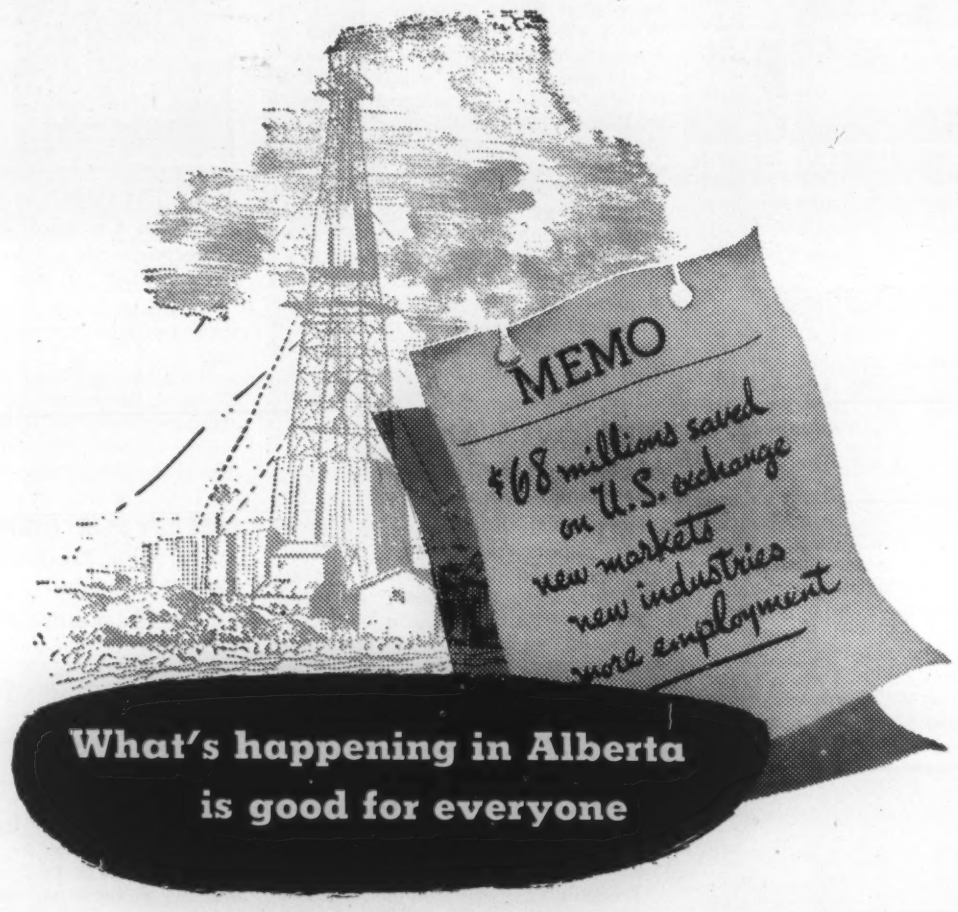


What's happening out in Alberta these days? Plenty! New oil is being sought and found. Money's flowing faster. There's lots of activity, lots of opportunity. And as a result all Canadians are better off.

For instance, oil from Alberta's new wells is expected to save 68 million U.S. dollars this year! That's one of the big reasons for Canada's better trade position, one of the reasons we are able to buy more U.S. goods.

The new discoveries have meant lower cost operation in Alberta and Saskatchewan for farmer and industrialist, and this must ultimately benefit all of Canada.

Then, too, it takes a lot of money to find oil and lots more to develop a field once it's found. Two million dollars a week is being poured into oil exploration and development in Alberta today. That spending creates new markets for the things the rest of Canada has to sell.

And finally let's recall that in the war years—and after—we were dependent on foreign oil for roughly 90 per cent of our supplies. This year prairie production should exceed prairie demand. With continued effort and reasonable success it is not too much to hope the men who search for oil will make Canada self-sufficient in petroleum in years to come.

Everywhere in Alberta you hear about new oil discoveries—all the more because they followed the long years when nature baffled the oil seekers. Years when men drilled holes two miles deep and found only water. Years of million-dollar disappointments.

In 1947 the tide turned. First it was the Leduc field . . . then the Woodbend field . . . next Redwater . . . now, still untested by time, other discoveries give new promise and the hope of still greater benefits for all Canadians.

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Consumption of oil in Canada is the second highest in the world on a per capita basis. United States alone is higher.

Canadians are using twice as much oil as in 1939 and more than three times as much as in 1932.

At the beginning of 1949 Canada was importing 84 per cent of her oil.

During 1948 Imperial Oil drilled a total of 138 wells in its search for oil and in developing the new fields of Alberta.

The oil industry is spending more than $100 million in exploration and development in Alberta this year

**Bringing you oil is a big job—and a costly one**

WASHINGTON LETTER

# Mr. Truman Pals Up To Congress To Save Legislative Program

By JAY MILLER

*Washington.*

PRESIDENT Truman is out to revive his erstwhile close relationships with Congress. This is Administration strategy to try to salvage his legislative program since the Republican-Southern Democratic coalition flatly rejected his civil rights program.

While the President, in cancelling two speaking engagements scheduled for New York in April, indicated that he will seek a better understanding with Congress, he is not giving up hope for the legislation on which he was rebuffed.

A development in Mr. Truman's favor was the appointment of Dr. Frank P. Graham, former President of North Carolina State University, to fill the term of the late Senator Broughton, who died recently. Dr. Graham was on the Committee which drafted the controversial Truman civil rights program.

The Chief Executive early this session started to see his top legislative advisers every morning. He talked with Congressmen when interviews could be fitted into his busy schedule. Those interviews have been few and far between, but they will come with more frequency henceforth.

Administration leaders on Capitol Hill think well of Mr. Truman's effort to win Congressmen and influence support for his Fair Deal Program.

The Senate Majority Leader, Senator Scott Lucas of Illinois, describes it as an "excellent move," commenting:

"My opinion is that the closer the Chief Executive is to the Congress, the better it is for his program, and the country as a whole."

Truman advisers hope that the President and Vice-President Barkley can meet the 119 new House Members and 19 new Senators next month. Part of Mr. Truman's lack of success with the Eighty-First Congress has been due to his neglect of this important factor of good Congressional relationships.

The Missourian made no mention of his defeats when he met the United States Conference of Mayors, at which Canadian cities were represented, but he blamed "troublemakers" for trying "to make it appear that there is bad feeling between the Eighty-First Congress and the President."

Administration critics contend that Mr. Truman's cancellation of the New York speaking engagements is a clear sign that the administration is in trouble with its legislative program.

In the three months the Eighty-First Congress has been in session, little has been done on the strength of his "mandate." He may be able to do something by compromise and by using Dale Carnegie technique with Congress.

•

## VETERANS' BONUS BEATEN

### But House Members Refuse To Drop Bonus Plan

WORLD WAR II veterans themselves were largely responsible for defeating the Rankin veterans' pension grab which would have cost the United States literally billions of dollars.

It was only by a shaky one-vote margin that the House of Representatives sent the bill back to the Veterans' Committee for "further consideration."

Although the bonus seekers have switched their efforts to getting a pension for World War I veterans, administration leaders consider the vote against the present bill a victory for Truman forces.

The President himself told his last news conference that the vote was a constructive step. He was definitely happy about it.

In the showdown on the much-discussed veterans' legislation which would have cost 125 billion dollars in the next 50 years, 57 Republicans joined 151 Democrats against the bill, while an even 100 Democrats and 100 Republicans, with one American-Laborite, voted for it. The final tally: 208 against; 207 for.

As originally written, the bill would have paid $90 a month to all World War I and II veterans at 65, but an amendment by Representative Jacobs of Illinois, changed the bill into a deferred bonus. The Jacobs' measure would have paid $10 a month pension, plus $1 a month for each month of service and $3 a month for every month served overseas.

Typical of the veteran viewpoint about the measure was that of Representative Kerney of New York, who said the legislation would have been "a great disservice to the veteran."

He said its defeat will make it possible for the Committee to write a bill "that is good, fair and honest."

•

## THEY LOVE WINNIE

### U.S. Press Corps Still Rates Him As Tops

YOU can take it as a good barometer of popularity if the somewhat thrill-hardened U. S. Press corps regards you as a "Good Joe." And that is how the Hon. Winston Churchill stacks up with the reporters and photographers who covered his brief visit here.

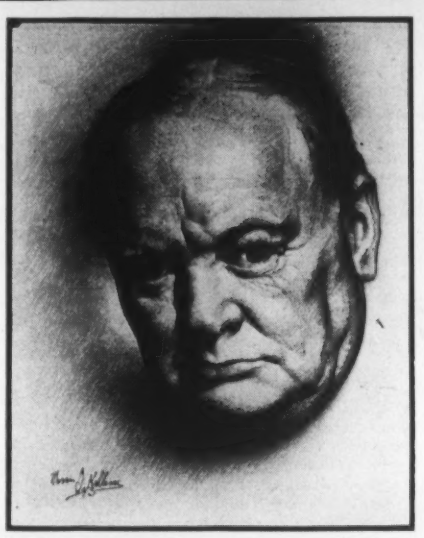
It's not the sort of idolatry that is heaped upon a great national hero such as General "Ike" Eisenhower, but rather a sincere acknowledgment that here is a truly great man who is as much responsible as anyone that the North American continent is not under Hitler domination today.

The public prints dubbed Winnie "the greatest Englishman of his times" and the picture people gave tremendous coverage to Churchill's "stopover" in the U.S. capital and his brief stay at Blair House with the Trumans.

That cigar trademark was very much in evidence and some of the best news pictures were in the familiar cigar-wielding tradition. None of the American cameramen either tried or had an opportunity to do a repeat on the Karsh stunt of having Mr. Churchill pose without his familiar cigar.

Another familiar Churchill trademark, the V-for-Victory, was flashed by the distinguished visitor as he stepped from his train and it evoked memories in American hearts of times when the V sign had a much more personal meaning for every citizen.

It's a fair bet that Winston Churchill could be elected to Congress if the rules could be changed to let a Briton try it. Apparently there'll always be an American welcome for Winnie.



FULL MARKS were accorded to Winston Churchill by Washington correspondents who covered his recent visit to the United States.

•

## MECCA FOR MENTAL CASES

### That's What Psychiatrist Calls U.S. Capital

HERE'S a possible solution for some of the things that happen in this great capital of the United States:

Distinguished Dr. Winfred Overholser, superintendent of St. Elizabeth's Hospital for the insane, says that Washington is a mecca for "wanderers on the verge of mental breakdowns."

They come to the American capital, he says, either to see a Senator or Congressman or to interview Federal officials on personal business or other problems.

Dr. Overholser also suggested that the army of government workers who had converged on the city during the war years had included its quota of mental cases.

Apartment-dwelling, in "cliff-type dwellings," he added with a smile, also helps to reveal any peculiarities if they exist.

"We have accumulated many citizens who have been wandering around the country for years, and just seem to wind up here before breaking down."

During his appeal to Congress for funds to operate the hospital, he revealed that Washington is equalled only by New York and Massachusetts for the number of citizens who are "crackers."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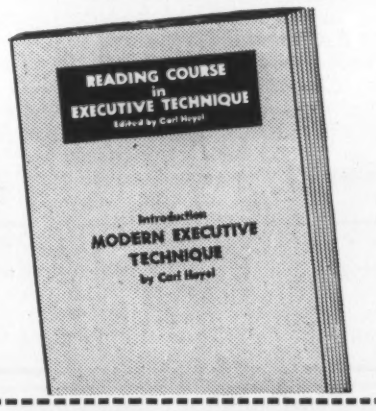


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DEAR MR. EDITOR

## Keep Manipulation From Exchange Rate

MR. WALWYN (S.N., Feb. 22) says that the Conservative party can now hold itself out as being in favor of free trade through its advocacy of a "free dollar". He accuses the government of having discriminated against the primary producers of Canada by raising the dollar to parity in terms of the American dollar.

Now this is an over-simplification of a complex problem. What the dollar devaluation school fails to realize is that any manipulation of the exchange rate is going to discriminate against one economic group and favor another. Devaluation would undoubtedly redound to the benefit of the mining industry with larger dividends for the shareholders. . . The Conservatives still fail to realize that government policy must be for the benefit of all and not merely for one economic group.

*Toronto, Ont.* I. MACF. ROGERS

**CONGRESS IS WARNED by U.S. Service chiefs of the inadequacy of defences in the Northern Hemisphere in which Canada is a prime participant. Left to right, Air Secretary Stuart Symington, General Omar Bradley, Army Chief of Staff, and General Hoyt Vandenberg, Air Chief, who recently announced new "jet-proof" atom bomb carriers.**

### Usage

WHILST cordially agreeing with your disapproval of the grammar of "like you and I" (S.N., March 8), you have yourself run into a somewhat analogous error in referring to "a pair of twins" in the concluding sentence. Surely a twin consists of two individuals and "a pair of twins" means four individuals.

C. BERKELEY

*Departure Bay, Vancouver Island.*

### Criminal Code Overhaul

THE members of our Executive approve the ideas disclosed in Jean Tweed's article "Royal Commission Will Overhaul Our Antiquated Criminal Code" (S.N., March 15). The writer shows an admirable grasp of the subject of criminology. SATURDAY NIGHT is to be congratulated upon its recognition of the importance of such articles and its possession of writers so competent to deal with them.

*Victoria, B.C.* L. H. BALLANTYNE,
The John Howard Society of Vancouver, B.C.

### Union Shop

IN YOUR issue of March 15, you list, as "demands" of the B.C. Federation of Labor, "the compulsory union shop in all labor-management agreements, abolition of company unions, elimination of government supervision in strike voting, elimination of unions as legal entities, enactment of the Saskatchewan Bill of Rights, old age pensions of $60 a month, a 40-hour week for all workers, two weeks' holidays with pay, and 'intensified public works programs to stimulate employment.'" You then say: "This is a perfectly reasonable and proper program to be put forward by an organization which believes in all-round Socialism and desires to bring private enterprise to an end by making it unworkable."

I am sure those who believe in "all-round Socialism" will be grateful to you for your authoritative statement that these things can't be got under "private enterprise;" that they would "bring it to an end." But are you right? Why would "the compulsory union shop" make private enterprise unworkable? Or "the abolition of company unions"? Or "the enactment of the Saskatchewan Bill of Rights"? "Government supervision in strike voting" is a very new thing, and does not exist under the Dominion, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia or Prince Edward Island Acts. Is private enterprise at an end in these jurisdictions?

Will you seriously argue that the other "demands" you list would, singly or together, make "private enterprise unworkable"? Actually, they were not "demands" at all; the Federation merely "requested" the Government to "give serious consideration to the following suggestions." It did not ask for "old age pensions of $60 a month;" it asked the Legislature to "seek ways and means of assisting in the increase of Old Age Pensions" to that figure. It "recommended" that legal hours of work be reduced from 44 to 40. It "recommended" two weeks' holidays instead of one week's. It "requested" the government "to intensify its public works projects."

It is perfectly open to anyone to argue that these, and other, proposals of the B.C. Federation of Labor are unwise or premature. But surely you do the case for private enterprise no good by the flat assertion that these measures would "bring it to an end"? That assertion hardly sits well with the panegyrics on private enterprise for having given us the highest standard of living in the world. But perhaps you would not subscribe to such panegyrics? Or perhaps you think the social welfare achievements of private enterprise are all in the past?

*Ottawa, Ont.* EUGENE FORSEY
Director of Research,
Canadian Congress of Labor.

### Reverend

YOUR excellent editorial "About the Reverends" (S.N., March 15) called to mind an item in my clipping file on the same subject. The clipping is quite old, and the author is that prolific writer of whimsical verse "Anon."

REVEREND

Call me "Brother" if you will.
Call me "Parson," better still.
Though plain "Mister" fills the bill,
If that title lacketh thrill,
Even "Father" brings no chill
Of hurt or rancor or ill will.
If D.D. the name append
"Doctor" doth some fitness lend.
"Preacher," "Pastor," "Rector,"
"Friend,"
Titles almost without end,
Never grate and ne'er offend,
But how that man my heart doth rend
Who blithely calls me "Reverend."

*St. Thomas, Ont.* W. C. MILLER

### Sleeping Beauty Wide Awake

I HAVE had a cutting forwarded to me taken from the SATURDAY NIGHT (S.N. Jan 4) in which you publish a statement to the effect that Tschaikowsky's ballet "The Sleeping Beauty" has been performed only once outside Russia—in London in 1921.

I would like to point out that the Sadler's Wells Ballet Company revived "The Sleeping Beauty" at Sadler's Wells Theatre in 1938 and the Company revived this ballet on a very grand scale in February 1946.

*London, Eng.* MICHAEL WOOD

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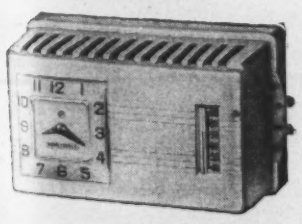

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LIGHTER SIDE

# The Ballot Budget

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

NOW at the Vernal Equinox
Let jewellers flash their spring-time stocks,
Let diamonds twinkle from their trays
And loving hearts unite to praise
Our fond paternal government
Which waives its wartime ten per cent.
Let Parks Commissioners paint the benches
For happy lovers and their wenches,
And let each swain, his love confessing
Know that he has the Abbott blessing.
Each girl extend, with paint and powder
Such charms as Nature has allowed her
Knowing the Treasury will not seek
A cent for paint, on bench or cheek.

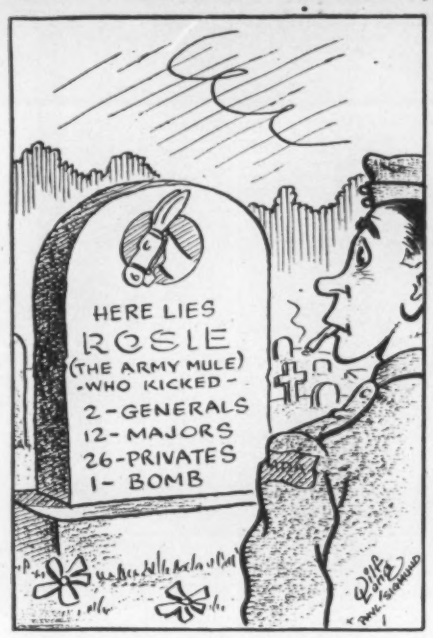
Now youth, in kiddie coop or car
Devours the un-taxed chocolate bar.
Disfranchised infants now can shop
Lightheartedly for tax-free pop
And temperate folk make haste to cheer up
Their guests with (taxless) malted syrup,
(Only those special celebrants
Who long for livelier stimulants
Must still be levied, guests and hosts,
And take their taxes with their toasts.
A milder penalty, we think,
Than to be taxed and not to drink.)

•

AH let the bitter and the rabid
Deplore the work of Mr. Abbott,
And indicate a motive sinister
For each concession of the Minister.
Despite the editorial sneering
We *love* the Abbott budgeteering.
So let's applaud the thoughtful tact of
Making tax-cuts retroactive,
The sympathy which now makes legal
The tax-free off-the-highway vehicle,
The strict refusal to amass
Wealth from carbonic acid gas,
The kindly feeling which allots
Exemption for dependent tots,
The generous heart, the watchful care
Which speeds love home on a taxless fare,
The wise benevolence that stoops
To all the lower income groups,
While still indulgent towards our taste
For more or less conspicuous waste.

•

Then let us praise, since praise is mete,
The tax-free bus, the pullman seat,
The right to call (untaxed) one's own
On the long distance telephone.
Now freed from taxes let us speed
To buy the things we'll never need—
Desk sets, hand-luggage and pearl chokers,
Emeralds, and supplies for smokers,
With cigarettes—what matter if
We still are taxed with every whiff?
The Treasury can't be accused
Of Greed, since ash-trays are reduced,
Along with lighters and with matches,
Thus thrift from waste the smoker snatches,
Eased from his painful money-grubbing
By the lowered cost of lighting and stubbing.




THEN with our refund money spent,
We'll settle down, we trust, content,
Nor mourn the cost, nor let it grieve us
If living takes what taxes leave us.
And nothing much our purses fills
But notices of unpaid bills.
Conditions, friends, might still be worse,
At least we've got a tax-free purse
With pen-and-pencil (see the list)
To reckon up the joys we've missed.

•

Oh they tell us our refund is simply bait
To make us vote the government slate.
Such slurs on money leave us cold,
All we ask of money is that it fold.
And the voices grow shrill as they describe
The impudent nature of the Bribe.
These warnings leave no deep impression,
For if Mr. Abbott wants to give away
lovely gifts with strings attached,
the strings at least are entirely at
the receiver's discretion.

•

## Good-Will Cruise

Aboard H.M.C.S. *Omemee*,
Vancouver.

13 March 1949

DEAR Mother:

Perhaps you and the rest of the Canadian people read in the papers where our ship recently returned from a good-will cruise to South America. If you did, you've all been had. We made the cruise, but we didn't make very much good-will, because of some unfortunate and unexpected occurrences.

Incidentally, I have now taken up smoking. All us midshipmen on the *Omemee* are smoking now. I know how you feel about smoking, but I think you will understand when I tell you how this came about.

The first port of call on our good-will cruise was at a place called Polovia. It was also our last one.

We steamed into Polovia harbor on a lovely summer (down there the seasons are backwards) afternoon. It appeared to be a pleasant place and we were looking forward to going ashore. The captain said that he would send an official landing party with his greetings, as soon as we had observed the usual formalities.

These formalities consisted of firing a twenty-one-gun salute with our forward gun, which we did. It made a fine sound. Then we dropped anchor, which dragged a little at first, and prepared to send the landing party.

Anyway, we climbed into a small boat and went ashore, to a dock where we could see the welcoming party (we thought) waiting for us.

Well, it wasn't at all like we'd expected. Nobody seemed glad to see us, and they soon told us why. Apparently our forward gun was a little bigger than is usual for saluting purposes, and our salute had broken every window in Polovia. Then, too, when our anchor dragged, it somehow dragged across the intake for the Polovia water system, and the town didn't have any water.

So the mayor said that, as a starter, he was going to put the landing party in jail. He was about to do it, too, until a man who looked like a professor came up and spoke to him. This professor was a doctor, and told the mayor that we all had the measles, and that he'd be inviting an epidemic if he put us in jail.

We did look as if we had the measles, when we stopped to think about it, though the doctor on the *Omemee* hadn't seemed to notice.

So the mayor let us get back into our boat and go back to the *Omemee*. We told the captain what had happened, and he was pretty mad, especially about the measles. He had the doctor look us over.

The doctor said we hadn't got the measles, but nobody could explain the spots. Not right then. The captain headed for home. He said our good-will cruise was a bust.

We found out about the measles. Some of the midshipmen who did smoke had taken to going up in the rigging to have their cigarettes. When they'd thrown the butts away, some of them had fallen on the awning over our deck and burned a lot of little holes in it. We sometimes slept under the awning, in the afternoons. Our measles was sunburn, in spots.

Now if it hadn't been for those midshipmen and their cigarettes, we'd still be in jail. That's why we've all taken to smoking. Something like that might happen again some day.

Your loving son,
Thaddeus Kay

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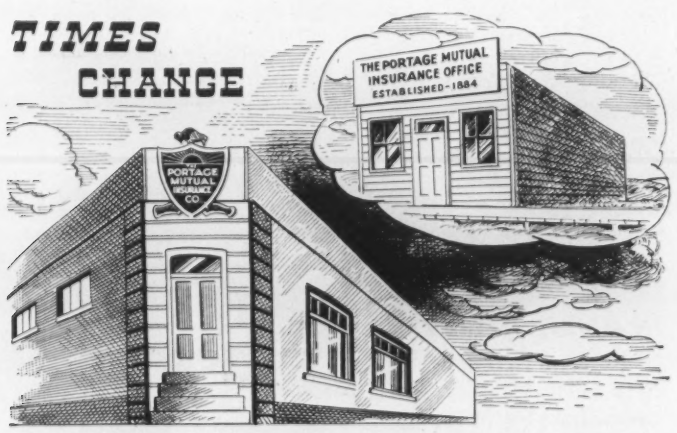
TIMES CHANGE

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SCIENCE FRONT

# Hazard To Human Life Is Found In Growing Use Of Insecticides

By JOHN J. O'NEILL

*New York.*

A BOY once threw a stone through a hornets' nest, and with that same shot knocked every apple off the trees throughout the township the following season. The dispossessed hornets disturbed other insects, which in turn disturbed others in a series of unfavorable events, and as a result the fruit-tree blossoms over a wide area were not fertilized and the trees bore no fruit.

This was a favorite story of the former state epidemiologist, Dr. Frank Overton, to illustrate the fact that apparently slight disturbances of the equilibrium that exists in nature can lead to widespread disastrous results.

On the eastern end of Long Island, Alfred Brown, a public lands warden, is leading a fight of several hundred residents, organized in conservation clubs, against the disappearance of fish and game in that area, which they charge is caused by highly poisonous insecticides used by farmers.

One of their complaints is the reduced yield of fruit in orchards because the bees which fertilized the blossoms have been killed by the poisons used to rid farms of harmful insects. The next step in such a series of developments would be to have the farm crops disappear through failure of pollenization, leaving no crops to protect against insects, and thus completing a vicious circle.

## Penetrate Fruit

In recent years several tremendously powerful types of insect poisons have been developed. They are very successful in killing pest insects, but they are so powerful that it is difficult to limit their effects to the insects for the eradication of which they are used. Some of them penetrate into fruit, where they cannot be washed off, and constitute a hazard to human life.

Not only are the insecticides used by individual farmers throughout the country, but a recent report shows that more than 2,000 communities undertook insect eradication campaigns covering wide areas during the last war.

Investigations are under way in several Federal departments to learn the balancing benefits and dangers involved in use of the various insecticides and particularly their effect on human and animal life.

Dr. Arnold J. Lehman, of the Food and Drug Administration, Washington, recently reviewed at the New York Academy of Medicine the effects observed on experimental animals given various amounts of the insect poisons. The fatal effect of large doses on animals will give clues to the nature of illnesses caused by lesser amounts which human beings may take unknowingly in contaminated water or foods, or by contact.

Natural insecticides from plant sources—rotenone, pyrethrum and nicotine—produce fatal effect by paralysis of the respiratory system, he reported.

The synthetic insecticides he divided into three groups—those containing cyanic acid, chlorine and organic phosphates.

Those containing cyanates are known as lethanes and are used in very high dilutions. When administered in large doses death results from convulsions and respiratory failure.

DDT, TDE and methoxychlor are closely related chlorine compounds. Animals poisoned by DDT suffer from tremors, convulsions and death from respiratory failure, Dr. Lehman reported. The two other compounds are much less toxic.

Several forms of chlordane are in use, and they can be dangerous to man if his skin is wet daily with a solution containing a tenth of an ounce of the material, he stated. In animals death follows a deep depression.

Benzene hexachloride, in four forms, is highly toxic. The gamma form, Dr. Lehman stated, has the unusual property of having its toxicity increased 200 fold on repeated exposures, and daily contact with as little as one-thirtieth of an ounce can be dangerous to man. Animals poisoned with these substances have been observed suffering from extreme sensitivity of the nerves.

## Epileptic Convulsions

Toxaphene, a camphor-chlorine compound, produces epileptic-like convulsions. Daily contact with one-thirtieth of an ounce can be dangerous to man.

Organic phosphates pass easily through the skin, and as little as one-hundredth of an ounce in daily contact can poison the nerves to the internal organs and glands, producing digestive and respiratory disorders and difficulties with vision.

Dr. E. F. Knipling, of the United States Department of Agriculture, presented the favorable aspect of the use of poisons as a means of controlling diseases carried by insects. Insects are becoming immune to the poisons now in use, he reported. Also it is a remarkable fact that many deadly poisons are closely related to beneficial substances essential to our nutrition. There is an important structural similarity between gammexane, a poison that destroys the chromosomes, the units of inheritance in the cells, and inositol, a highly nutritious meat sugar. By administering plenty of inositol, the poisoning by gammexane can be prevented —which may indicate that one function of inositol in our nutrition is to serve the chromosomes.

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THE WORLD TODAY

# Sharing Out The Pact's Burdens; West German State At Impasse

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

I HAVE been promising myself the pleasure of doing an article one of these days about Eva Peron or the British Peanut scheme in Kenya, or perhaps the latest treasure hunt on Cocos Island (none of your digging at X-marks-the-spot this time; they are taking a tank landing-craft and enough earth moving equipment to dig up half the island), with never a breath of Communism, Joe Stalin or the German problem. But it can't be this time. Not with the Atlantic Pact being signed.

We in Canada have watched the evolution of American opinion from such close range that I wonder how many have sat back and pondered the immense change it has gone through in a bare dozen years, since Congress passed the Permanent Neutrality Act of 1937?

Yes, it was called *permanent*, and there were only 6 votes against it in the Senate and 12 in the House, and it declared that the United States would lend no money, ship no goods, arm no ships, nor permit any private loans or contributions to any nation engaged in war, or to either side in a civil war. The American people, or at least its Congress, thus declared that it just didn't live in this world.

The nation seemed determined to learn the hard way. Only after Hitler attacked in 1939 was the arms embargo lifted, and this trade had still to be "cash and carry," since the "lesson" of the last war had been that the U.S. had been drawn in by the loans she had given and incidents involving her shipping in the war zone.

## Draw a New Lesson

The next step was the destroyers-bases deal, by which the Americans recognized on the one hand that the survival of Britain was a vital interest and on the other hand that if she fell they would need additional protection in the Atlantic. Then followed Lend-Lease and the patrolling of the Western Atlantic, sharpening the dilemma, because while considered necessary to keep the war away from American shores they were quite clearly a deeper involvement in the war. Finally, but only when it was forced on them, the Americans accepted their part in the war.

Now the Americans draw entirely different lessons from their experience of being drawn unwilling and unprepared into the two wars. Would these wars ever have taken place, they ask, had the Kaiser and Hitler known beforehand that they inevitably would have to fight the United States? They think that there is a good chance that they would not have taken place, and that the best hope of averting another war is by making it clear beyond doubt to the Soviet leadership that it would have to meet the whole power of the United States.

That may seem commonplace, after hearing the gist of it a hundred times over during the past year. But it is a great historical development. Let us test it this way: could any of us have dreamed even three years ago that the isolationist nation which came within a single Congressional vote of disbanding its selective service army a few days before Pearl Harbor, or the irresponsible nation which cast away its arms the minute the shooting was over, with one great whoop of "Bring the boys home!" would be soberly taking up the burden of leading the free world today? That is the measure of what has happened.

Nor is there any question of the leading role which the United States is taking on in the Atlantic Pact. Read Article 10: Any state invited to join the pact later will deposit its instrument of accession with the government of the United States of America, which will inform each of the parties. Article 11: The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the government of the U.S.A., which will notify the other signatories.

Article 13: Any party wishing to denounce the treaty shall notify the government of the U.S.A. And Article 14: This treaty shall be deposited in the archives of the government of the U.S.A. There can be no doubt but that the United States is heading this show.

The Americans are a generous people. For all their advance in understanding the facts of international life, quite a few of them still feel they are rather magnanimous in taking on such a commitment *to help others*. Thus one widely-read news magazine headlines its Pact article: "U.S. Takes on Europe's Defence." It only comes round in the small type to the point that the U.S. also gains the support of its pact partners—should, for example its occupation troops in Germany or Austria be attacked by the Red Army.

The United States is committed by this pact to go to war if any of its partners is attacked. As the New York *Times* says, *"We should not quibble on this point. The defence pact means that or it means nothing."* But it would be preposterous to suggest that the United States went into this pact for any other basic reasons than to increase its own security.

## NO FREE RIDES HERE

### Pact's Military Committee Will Assign Each Nation's Share

IT IS PERHAPS natural that the emphasis should be put in present discussion on what the United States is to do for Europe, for there has been much discussion of the arms which she will give to her continental partners, and of the vital role which her great strategic air force disposing of the atomic bomb will play in holding an umbrella over her allies, and remarkably little discussion of the contributions which the other members will be expected to make. As an instance, there has been nothing whatever said in public, that I have noticed, about the contribution in men and arms that Canada will be expected to make.

It is impossible to believe, however, that this has not been dealt with by the plenipotentiaries who have been meeting in Washington since last July, or that the Norwegian, Danish and Icelandic foreign ministers did not ask about this, particularly, on their fact-finding missions to Washington. We can only draw our conclusions as to what is expected of Canada from the fifty per cent increase in our defence estimates.

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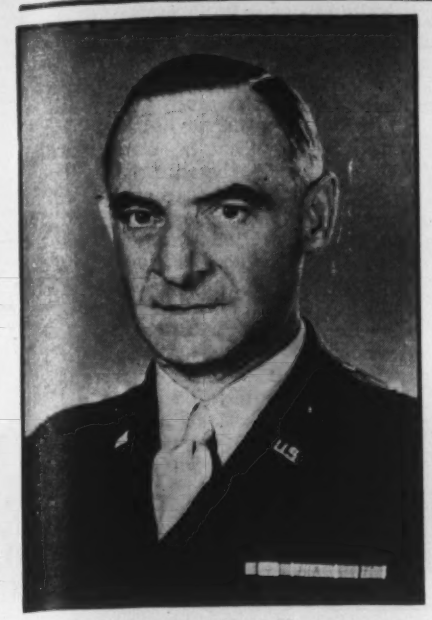

GENERAL CLAY will retire soon in a big shake-up of American administration of Germany, which will shift authority from Army to a new section of the Department of State.

mitments made by the parties, "separately and jointly, by means of continuous and effective self-help and mutual aid (to) maintain and develop their individual and collective capacity to resist armed attack," and to "take action forthwith" when one of them is attacked.

Some sources in Washington claim to know that these arrangements contemplate that the British, while maintaining their naval strength, will make their main effort in jet planes, mainly fighters, which they will also supply to such nations as France, which is to make its main effort in raising ground forces. The French, it is said, will be expected to raise 24 divisions, with American help in transport and armament, against a British contribution of 6 divisions.

The main "self-help" expected from Iceland, Portugal and Denmark is, quite obviously, the maintenance of first-class air bases in the former country, the Azores and Greenland, to which American, Canadian and other forces of the alliance would gain access only if war came.

It must be clear, however, that almost everything remains to be done in planning and coordinating the show of defensive strength by which the North Atlantic nations hope to caution the Kremlin against adventure. Of the 40 divisions which are to man the Rhine and give the Western European peoples reasonable assurance against being occupied by the Soviets, it is said that Montgomery disposes at present of no more than six.

## Canadian Troops Abroad?

Canada and the United States have observers at Western Union headquarters, and it would be logical if this were expanded into Atlantic Pact headquarters. Whether it would alarm the Soviets more than it would deter them and assure our European allies, to keep several Canadian and American divisions in training in France, Belgium and Holland, is a question to be carefully considered. Our Defence Department would prefer to send arms for European divisions rather than maintain a Canadian division on the continent.

While all this has still to be worked out on the military side, that again should only be regarded as the beginning of our cooperation. Let us keep our long-term objectives clearly and steadily before us. We want to warn off the Soviets from making a war to spread Communism over the world. But they are most unlikely to attempt such a thing unless they are convinced that they have organized Communist support within every country, and that our economic system is breaking down.

We can check Communism at home and disappoint the Marxist doctrinaires in the Kremlin by promoting increasing trade and well-being, political unity and collective security within the area of the Atlantic Pact and an ever-widening area around it. Let us then keep our eye on the great task of getting down the trade barriers, re-establishing sound currencies and multi-lateral trading, and working towards the goal of federation of the Atlantic community.

## GERMAN STATE HUNG UP

### Crossed Aims of Allied Powers Need Top-level Untangling

WE CANNOT complain that the foreign ministers of Britain, France and the United States have given their main attention for months past to the Atlantic Pact. But this has meant, unfortunately, neglect of German policy, and political affairs in that country which holds the very centre of the world crisis have been deteriorating as rapidly as the economic situation has been improving.

It has now come to the point where the whole project for a West German state hangs fire. The German constitution-makers who have been meeting in Bonn for months past are deeply frustrated, and many are reported ready to resign. In fairness, one can hardly blame them. They did not receive the initial directives of the Military Governors until two months after they went to work. The Occupation Statute with which the constitution has to be squared is not yet completed, and it is an open secret that the French and Americans are deadlocked on a number of important provisions.

Yet in the lack on an Occupation Statute the Military Governors have demanded a number of amendments in the finished constitution, including the dropping of West Berlin as a part of the West German state.

French obsession on the decentralization of Germany is carried to the point of insisting that each *Land* should pay its own occupation costs, that the taxing power of the central government should be of the slightest, and that even a central patents office should be forbidden. To gain their way the French still postpone the long-projected union of their zone with the Anglo-American zone.

FRENCH INTERESTS in Germany are guarded jealously by General Koenig, Zone Commander, who is allowed wide authority by Paris.

French anxiety over German recovery can be well understood, as can the difficulties of the French government with a suspicious Assembly, always ready with the cry that the British and Americans are building Germany up again "just like the last time." Only, of course, it is not "just like the last time." Many things are different this time, notably the amputation of Eastern Germany, the division into rival zones, the immense damage, and the overriding need to win Germany for the West and prevent her seizure by the Soviets.

To this end it has been generally agreed that Communism in West Germany must be headed off by economic revival, that German production is vital to the success of the Marshall Plan for West European recovery, and that the best security against a new German menace is to be found in integrating her in Western Europe.

Happily there has been a strong feeling among many of the new German political leaders that integration in the West and participation in an ultimate federation of Europe is their best course. Now there is a real danger that this desire will be lost in frustration, and that we will miss the tide. A thorough, top-level reconsideration of German policy must be undertaken soon by the West.


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# Boys' Clubs Run By Police Cut Down Delinquency

By MIRIAM CHAPIN

**A Montreal police captain really started something when he began to organize softball and hockey clubs for boys who had only streets and back-alleys in which to play. In 1948 Montreal arrests of juveniles went down to 1,800 from more than 4,000 in 1943, comparing with a sharply rising trend of delinquency in most other cities.**

**Now Captain Pelletier is planning much more. In place of vacant lot sports, he wants a real athletic centre in each of the 11 districts into which Montreal has been divided for boys' purposes. His record suggests that he is likely to get them.**

TWO years ago Captain Ovila Pelletier of the Montreal Police force decided to put on a little radio show and appeal for more members for his boys' clubs. He had a few thousand membership cards printed and went ahead. CJAD in English and CKAC in French each gave him 15 minutes. In the next three days he got 40,000 applications. When Captain Pelletier and his juvenile delinquency prevention squad picked themselves up after that stampede had run over them, they knew they had hold of something revolutionary in Montreal.

This small revolution has brought the number of arrests of juveniles down from over 4,000 in 1943 to about 1,800 last year. Probably the entire credit does not belong to the clubs; the general settling down after the war, fathers home from overseas and mothers leaving factory work, the addition of twenty capable policewomen to the delinquency squad, have also been factors. But the clubs are the most striking feature of the pleasant new landscape.

Captain Pelletier is no starry-eyed reformer. No man who comes up from flatfoot on the beat at the foot of Des Seigneurs Street to captain-detective in the Montreal police force is going to have much room left for stardust in his eyes. He dealt for years with perverts, 500 of them listed in his files, who infest the downtown coverts. His men would arrest them, the judge would sentence them to the two or three years the law specifies, and then they would appear again, while the police would have to wait for them to commit a fresh offence before they could arrest them again. There were plenty of petty thefts, robberies and attacks. Boys, and some girls would be brought before the Juvenile Court, sent to reform schools or home on probation. Officers and social workers could not keep track of so many.

In his early days young Officer Pelletier used to listen to lectures every night in the station from Captain O'Shaughnessy, long since retired, on the duties of a policeman. "You'll never be a good policeman unless you know the kids on your beat."

He came gradually to be given special assignments; on one of them he worked for three years, and got credit for finishing it up. Then in 1935 he was put in charge of morality cases, with one assistant. Pretty soon he was sergeant, with five men under him, and he started keeping more detailed records of arrests with background of the men and boys who came into court. Now, he is captain with 47 men and 20 policewomen who were taken on the force two years ago under his orders. Three-quarters of their work is taking children home and warning them and their parents, trying to find out what is wrong and preventing trouble. Court is the last resort.

## Just An Idea

All this time he had an idea about police clubs in his head; he talked about them to anyone who would listen about the need for them, but he got little encouragement. People said the playgrounds should look after all that, or the welfare councils, which in Montreal are four in number, French Catholic, English Protestant, English Catholic, and Jewish. Sergeant Pelletier wanted the police to run clubs for all the boys. In 1942 he began, with no money, no grounds, no organization. He says he doesn't know himself how he passed through that time. However by 1947 he had several clubs going so he went to the Police Association and asked for money to give the plan a real try.

He got $12,000, along with some sceptical comments. It was enough. He started spreading the word around Pointe St. Charles that the police would give uniforms and equipment for softball teams. Pointe St. Charles lies along the Montreal waterfront, between the canal and the docks, in a tangle of railway tracks. It is not a place you would choose for a stroll after dark, and it had the highest rate of youthful crime. The response was instant. Clubs were organized by one of the squad who chose captains for them by the simple method of asking the boys who was the leader of the gang. He became captain of the team and that was that.

We asked Captain Pelletier where the groups met to decide these matters, and he looked at us in surprise. "Why just anywhere", he said. "In an empty garage, or a shed or an alley. If they hadn't any place, and it was raining, the policeman would take them to the station, or home with him. Just anywhere."

They practised just anywhere too, on city playgrounds when they could find room, or in vacant lots. A proprietor is understandably more ready to let a bunch of boys use his ground when the policeman in the ward asks him than when the neighborhood tough prefers the request. The news reached other districts, and soon 5,000 boys were enrolled. Captain Pelletier got more money, outfitted more clubs, got people to let the boys make hockey rinks in their lots, arranged schedules for them to play in various leagues, sorted them out in four categories according to age and size, between 10 and 18. It was, and still is, a catch-as-catch-can business, using any means at hand.

Then came the radio broadcasts, and the need for more organization to take care of the crowd. The city was divided into 11 districts (there are 20 police districts). They have weekly broadcasts now, and each district takes its turn at putting on a radio show, English ones on CJAD and French on CKAC. Lately some companies have been buying the time and giving short commercials. A police officer, usually Captain Pelletier himself, conducts the show, discusses club activities, takes up some city by-law and questions the boys about it. "What's the use of this law saying you can't play in the streets?"

"Aw they don't want us to have any fun."

"The truck drivers are sore at us."

"Maybe they don't want us to get hurt."

Each boy who joins signs a membership card, pledging himself to practise good sportsmanship — in French to be a *chic type pour ses camarades*—to respect the law, and agrees that his card will be revoked if he breaks the rules. The only part of the equipment that is sold are the sweaters, and they go for less than cost. A boy gets, along with his hockey stick or basketball shorts, an emblem, Montreal Police Juvenile Clubs, to wear on his sweater, which he also loses if he gets into trouble with the law.

This winter 33 hockey clubs have been playing. There were 200 lads on the track squad. Baseball, soccer, and so on are coached by police or citizens who volunteer to work. Football teams have been in the provincial playoffs. Members get in free to the Royals' games at the Stadium by showing their cards, except on weekends. They have the same privilege at Junior Hockey in the Forum. Prizes, usually donated by some company, are awarded for success in athletic contests, and every week some prizes are drawn for to be given out on the radio program.

Now Captain Pelletier wants much more. He has plans all drawn up for an athletic field and centre, with a club-house, ball-field and track, hockey rink in winter, to be built in the empty lots out beside Jarry Park. When he gets that he wants similar centres in all the districts. There is really no limit to this man's ambitions. Montreal is no paradise for youth at any time; so long as the slums are crowded as they are now, there will be boys getting into trouble. But the club program opens up wide avenues of hope.

We asked: "What about the girls?"

The captain looked a trifle abashed, and said, "Well, you know, we have to do first things first. Arrests of girls make up only 15 per cent of the lot. And I think, if we get the boys out of the alleys, those girls, they will go home and knit, and that will make me very 'appy."


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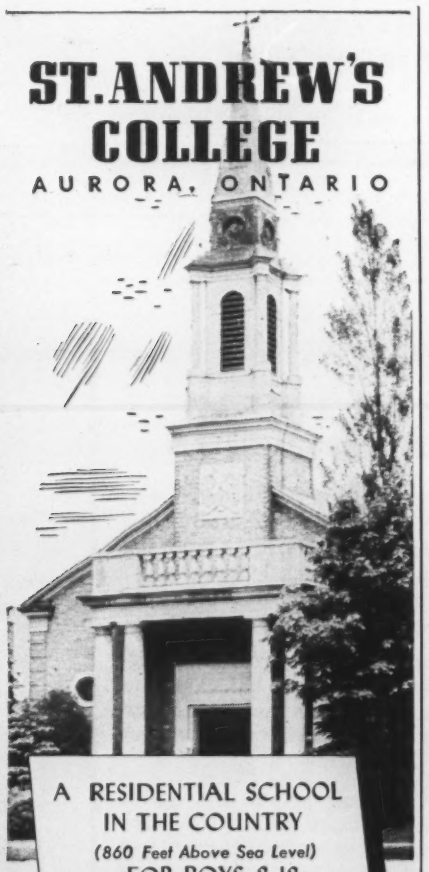

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LONDON LETTER

# Britain's Post Office Proves Government Can Make A Profit

By P. O'D.

*London.*

SO MANY State-controlled industries show a loss or are having a hard struggle to make ends meet, that it should be a pleasant change to come on one that can point to a handsome profit from its operations. But people are not really so pleased as one might expect, for the business in question is that of the Post Office; and there is a good deal of doubt expressed as to just how much profit such a public service should be permitted to make.

The Post Office accounts for the year 1947-48—the first to be published since the beginning of the war—show that the income from all sources was over £182,000,000, and that after all expenses had been paid there was a surplus of £19,555,000. In a sense this is encouraging. No one wants to see the Post Office run at a loss. But neither does the average citizen want to see it run as one more form of indirect taxation; and that is what it will be in effect unless a considerable share of these large profits is put back into improving or cheapening the service.

The biggest contribution to the surplus came from the postal account, and amounted to £11,506,000. The profit on telephones was £10,545,000, but telegraphs showed a loss.

In these hard times it is perhaps too much to expect that the Post Office would consent to lower the prices of stamps, but a good deal could be done to improve the service in the matter of mail deliveries. Even more urgent is the need for improvement and extension in the telephone service. At this time last year nearly 450,000 people were waiting for telephones, and it is likely that the number still waiting is higher.

Good reasons can be given for these vexatious disappointments and delays in the matter of telephone installations—shortages of line plant, of exchange equipment, of accommodation, of labor. But nearly £20,000,000 is a lot of money, and a great deal could be done if a reasonable part of it were put into improving the service. People are hoping that this will happen, but they remember how the Treasury used to grab the surplus revenue of the B.B.C. That wily and hungry old wolf is always on the prowl, and he has a quick pounce for surpluses.

## Barge in on Barges

CANAL boatmen are a race apart in this country. They spend their whole lives on the barges that ply the inland waterways. The barges are their homes as well as their job. The tiny cabins may be stuffy and cramped, but not more so than a gypsy's caravan; and the bargees show much of a gypsy's taste and skill in decorating them with gaudy colors and designs, inside and out.

The painting of his barge is a very important matter to a canal boatman. It is part of his professional and social pride. What he likes best is to cover the cabin with elaborate designs of castles and roses. Why castles and roses no one can say, except that it is traditional—like strawberry leaves on ducal coronets. And very pretty it all looks against the green banks and willows of the countryside. Even prettier perhaps alongside the dingy warehouses where the bargeman must also spend part of his time.

Now comes the Docks and Inlands Waterways Executive to say that all their barges—about one sixth of the total—must be painted a uniform blue in panels, with yellow edges. In the interests of economy, they claim, though it is hard to see where the economy comes in, for the barges have to be kept painted, no matter what the color.

Really it is just your little bureaucrat's passion for a dull uniformity and for bossy meddling. How they blight everything they touch! There will still be gay and pretty barges, of course, but only until they are taken over by the Ministry. Thereafter they will all be blue—and the bargees, too.

## Playing the Game

YOU might think that for the government to insert in the *Daily Worker*, the official Communist newspaper, the whole series of official advertisements as given to the Press in general, and to pay for them at the ordinary rates, is a piece of quixotism or carelessness or stupidity. It certainly does seem illogical to give a paper money for advertising policies which the paper in question spends its whole time attacking and trying to bring into contempt. Why does the government do it?

"To get publicity for desirable purposes," was the bland reply of Sir Stafford Cripps to a Member who asked the question.

The purposes may be desirable, but this particular form of publicity surely isn't. There is, however, something else that is even less desirable, and that is that the government, in handing out advertising, should start discriminating between newspapers according to their political views. The *Daily Worker*, noxious as it may be, is a recognized newspaper, and so it gets its full share. There is something very British about it all—illogical, inconsistent, if you like, but sensible and fair-minded.

NOT ALL GONE. Reminiscent of the wartime scene in England, this surviving balloon unit is used for training for "emergencies"


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SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE

# "Fantastic And Antediluvian," Or "Yeoman Service" of the C.A.A.

AN EDITORIAL in your March 1 issue refers to Dr. Earle Birney's letter of resignation from the Canadian Authors' Association; this letter, or a part of it, had previously been made public in the pages of *Here and Now*. Since the letter was addressed to me as Bursar of the C.A.A., perhaps I may be permitted to comment in your columns on Dr. Birney's stated reasons for resignation. I do so, however, as a private member of the Association, and this letter is in no sense an official reply from the C.A.A. First, in passing, I should like to thank Dr. Birney for his polite reference to me as a "genuine author." I should like to return the compliment; he is a genuine poet. Further, in my opinion, which I have expressed in public, he has been an excellent editor of the *Canadian Poetry Magazine*. I regret the fact that he resigned that position when only two years of his three-year appointment as editor were completed. His resignation was at his own wish and was not in any way the result of any pressure whatsoever from the executive of the Canadian Authors' Association.

Dr. Birney's attack upon the Canadian Authors' Association is twofold; he attacks its support of his editorship of the *Canadian Poetry Magazine* and on more general grounds he asserts that it is "a hindrance to the growth of a mature literary culture in this country."

With reference to the first complaint, Dr. Birney states: "I found that most of my volunteer support and my encouragement through letters, subscriptions and publicity, came from outside the C.A.A., while within it there was a steady whispering campaign, especially in the Toronto branch, against the magazine, and, in some cases, actual sabotage of my efforts."

## The Poor Editor

If by "whispering campaign," Dr. Birney means that some members of the Association expressed disapproval of his choice of poetry for the magazine which he edited, then I think it is entirely likely that he is right. I have myself been an editor of a magazine too long not to realize that no editor, whatever his literary views may be, can please everybody. I am also well aware, as Mr. Birney should be too, of that characteristic of human nature which makes it more vocal if it disapproves than if it approves. Poets have seldom, in any age, been conspicuous for their unanimity as to what is excellent in poetry. It is not necessarily true that everyone who disagrees with Dr. Birney's choice of poetry is *ipso facto* a "Victorian."

It is precisely for the purpose of preventing the *Canadian Poetry Magazine* from becoming the exclusive organ of any school of poetry or clique of poets (whether young or "old"), that the editor is appointed for only a limited term of three years. During his tenure, his freedom of operation as editor is not interfered with in any way. If by "whispering campaign" and "sabotage of my efforts" Dr. Birney means that the Executive of the C.A.A. failed to support him, then he is mistaken. It is true that individual members of the C.A.A. have from time to time objected to Dr. Birney's choice of poems, just as they have in the past objected to the choice of editors who preceded him. Such objections from individuals are inevitable under any editorship, however capable. In no case did the Executive permit these objections to alter its support of Dr. Birney. During his editorship the C.A.A. underwrote the magazine to permit payment to be made to its contributors; at his retirement the Association shouldered a deficit of over $1,000. For this deficit Dr. Birney's editorial policy is not to blame and is not blamed.

## "A Free Hand"

The Association's function with respect to the magazine is as follows: to appoint as able an editor as possible for a term of three years and give him a free hand in his editorial function, to try to obtain a necessary core of subscribers from the C.A.A. It has in addition shouldered a considerable financial deficit for the magazine. It is extremely doubtful whether a magazine devoted solely to poetry could continue to exist for long without the support of private benefactors *and* of the Association.

I turn to Dr. Birney's more general charge that the C.A.A. "compromises the serious artist by associating him with its attacks on the younger writer's experimentalism and with its general Puritanical and venal approach to the problem of writing." What attacks by the Association? Where made? By whom, officially representing the Association? When? . . . I know of none. It is neither the function nor the practice of the Association to take sides in differences of literary opinion among its members. If some individual members of the Association have criticized Dr. Birney's editorship, it is equally true that many other members, myself included, have cordially defended it.

Is Dr. Birney using the word "venal" in the dictionary sense of "subject to mercenary or corrupt influences?" If so he should know that the officers and volunteer workers in the C.A.A. get no money, small prestige, and little but headaches for doing jobs that they believe will improve the status and the prestige of writers in Canada. The founding and support of the *Canadian Poetry Magazine* is only one example of such efforts. I cannot readily agree with you, Mr. Editor, that Dr. Birney, after reflection, can have got any lasting satisfaction from his reference to the C.A.A. as "a body of aging hacks"—a term more suitable for invective than for sober argument—"who maintain a dubious prestige simply by persuading a number of genuine writers . . . to represent them in the public eye." A very large proportion — I should say a majority—of the genuine writers in Canada (by any sensible defi-


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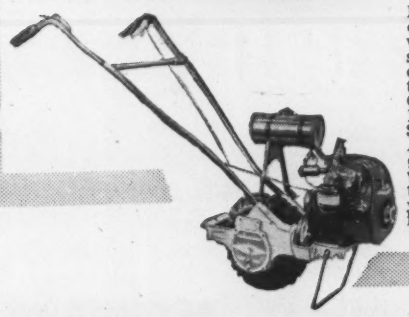

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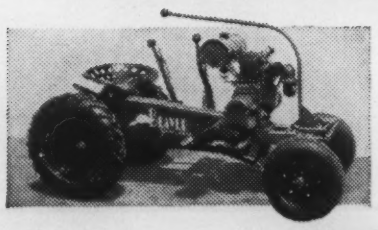

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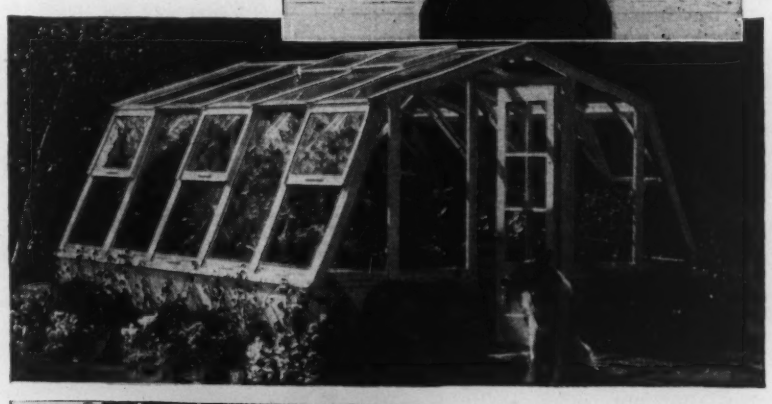

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nition of the term) belong to the C.A.A. It is they who have initiated a large part of the useful work that the Association has done.

I believe that the C.A.A. has done yeoman service to Canadian authorship, both in practical matters affecting the economic status of writers and, in an even more important field, in fostering the morale of that otherwise solitary and forgotten man, the Canadian writer. If such an association as the C.A.A. did not exist, it would have to be invented. And if it were invented again it would turn out to be much what it is at present: an association of all sorts and conditions of writers, subject to many differences of opinion, but able to find common ground for belief and effort in certain fields of activity useful to the welfare of authorship in Canada.

*Toronto, Ont.* PHILIP CHILD

## Experiences With C.A.A.

A RECENT editorial in SATURDAY NIGHT called attention to the reasons which I gave Mr. Philip Child, Bursar of the Canadian Authors' Association, for refusing to renew my ten-dollar membership fee and for resigning from the Association. Extracts from that letter were published in *Here and Now* and anyone wishing to take sides should read my statement as well as the letter which Mr. Child has now addressed to SATURDAY NIGHT. The full text of my letter has been with Mr. Child for some time and contains details of my experiences with the C.A.A. when I acted as editor of the *Canadian Poetry Magazine*. These details, and many more that I could offer, involve personalities which I see no good reason for dragging into a public debate. Most of it is water under the bridge now, and the important matter is whether or not the C.A.A. plays a progressive role in regard to the work of younger, experimental authors and whether or not it stands for craftsmanship above sales, and international standards of criticism above parish-pumpery.

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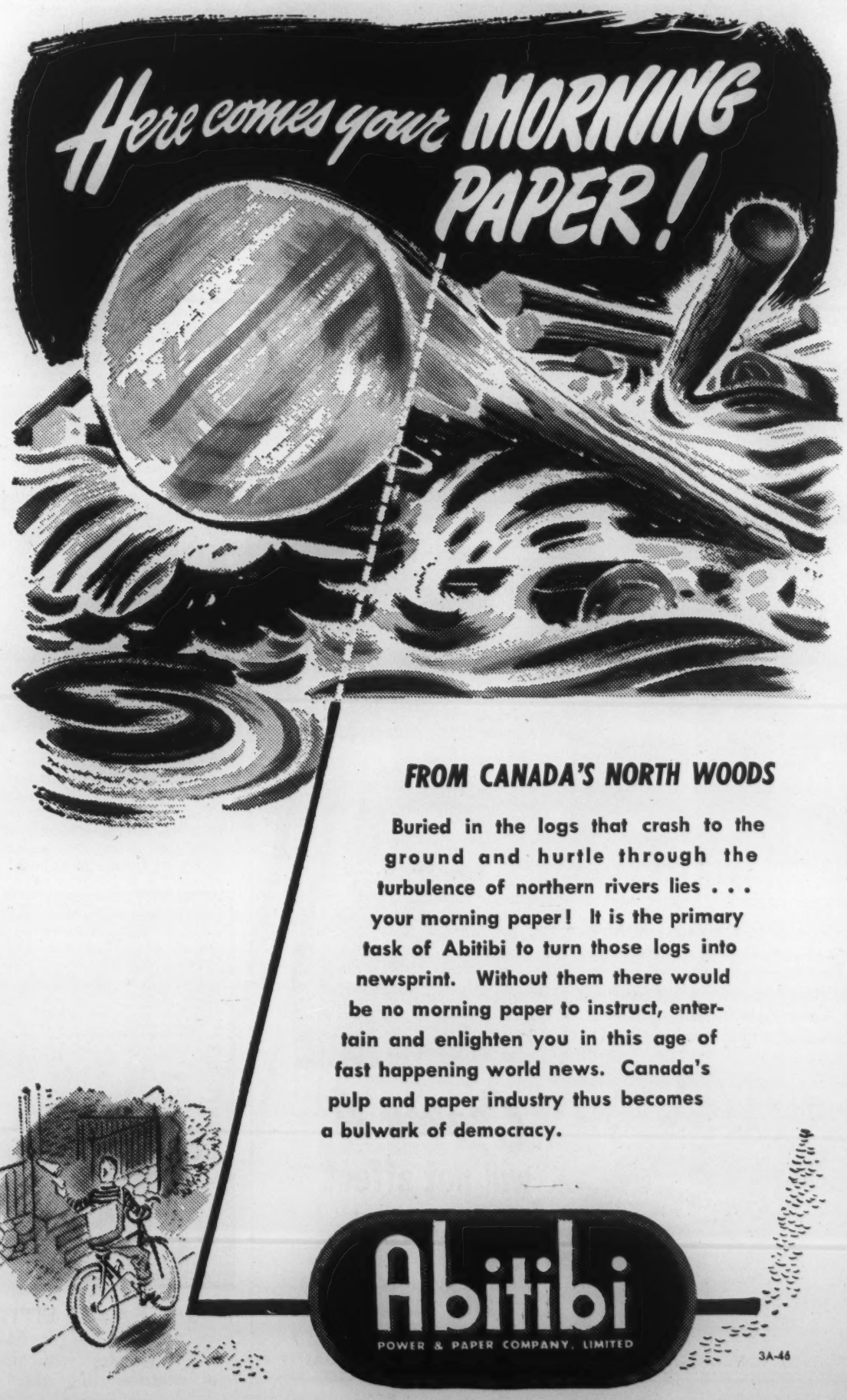


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SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE

# "Fantastic And Antediluvian," Or "Yeoman Service" of the C.A.A.

AN EDITORIAL in your March 1 issue refers to Dr. Earle Birney's letter of resignation from the Canadian Authors' Association; this letter, or a part of it, had previously been made public in the pages of *Here and Now*. Since the letter was addressed to me as Bursar of the C.A.A., perhaps I may be permitted to comment in your columns on Dr. Birney's stated reasons for resignation. I do so, however, as a private member of the Association, and this letter is in no sense an official reply from the C.A.A. First, in passing, I should like to thank Dr. Birney for his polite reference to me as a "genuine author." I should like to return the compliment; he is a genuine poet. Further, in my opinion, which I have expressed in public, he has been an excellent editor of the *Canadian Poetry Magazine*. I regret the fact that he resigned that position when only two years of his three-year appointment as editor were completed. His resignation was at his own wish and was not in any way the result of any pressure whatsoever from the executive of the Canadian Authors' Association.

Dr. Birney's attack upon the Canadian Authors' Association is twofold; he attacks its support of his editorship of the *Canadian Poetry Magazine* and on more general grounds he asserts that it is "a hindrance to the growth of a mature literary culture in this country."

With reference to the first complaint, Dr. Birney states: "I found that most of my volunteer support and my encouragement through letters, subscriptions and publicity, came from outside the C.A.A., while within it there was a steady whispering campaign, especially in the Toronto branch, against the magazine, and, in some cases, actual sabotage of my efforts."

## The Poor Editor

If by "whispering campaign," Dr. Birney means that some members of the Association expressed disapproval of his choice of poetry for the magazine which he edited, then I think it is entirely likely that he is right. I have myself been an editor of a magazine too long not to realize that no editor, whatever his literary views may be, can please everybody. I am also well aware, as Mr. Birney should be too, of that characteristic of human nature which makes it more vocal if it disapproves than if it approves. Poets have seldom, in any age, been conspicuous for their unanimity as to what is excellent in poetry. It is not necessarily true that everyone who disagrees with Dr. Birney's choice of poetry is *ipso facto* a "Victorian."

It is precisely for the purpose of preventing the *Canadian Poetry Magazine* from becoming the exclusive organ of any school of poetry or clique of poets (whether young or "old"), that the editor is appointed for only a limited term of three years. During his tenure, his freedom of operation as editor is not interfered with in any way. If by "whispering campaign" and "sabotage of my efforts" Dr. Birney means that the Executive of the C.A.A. failed to support him, then he is mistaken. It is true that individual members of the C.A.A. have from time to time objected to Dr. Birney's choice of poems, just as they have in the past objected to the choice of editors who preceded him. Such objections from individuals are inevitable under any editorship, however capable. In no case did the Executive permit these objections to alter its support of Dr. Birney. During his editorship the C.A.A. underwrote the magazine to permit payment to be made to its contributors; at his retirement the Association shouldered a deficit of over $1,000. For this deficit Dr. Birney's editorial policy is not to blame and is not blamed.

## "A Free Hand"

The Association's function with respect to the magazine is as follows: to appoint as able an editor as possible for a term of three years and give him a free hand in his editorial function, to try to obtain a necessary core of subscribers from the C.A.A. It has in addition shouldered a considerable financial deficit for the magazine. It is extremely doubtful whether a magazine devoted solely to poetry could continue to exist for long without the support of private benefactors *and* of the Association.

I turn to Dr. Birney's more general charge that the C.A.A. "compromises the serious artist by associating him with its attacks on the younger writer's experimentalism and with its general Puritanical and venal approach to the problem of writing." What attacks by the Association? Where made? By whom, officially representing the Association? When? . . . I know of none. It is neither the function nor the practice of the Association to take sides in differences of literary opinion among its members. If some individual members of the Association have criticized Dr. Birney's editorship, it is equally true that many other members, myself included, have cordially defended it.

Is Dr. Birney using the word "venal" in the dictionary sense of "subject to mercenary or corrupt influences?" If so he should know that the officers and volunteer workers in the C.A.A. get no money, small prestige, and little but headaches for doing jobs that they believe will improve the status and the prestige of writers in Canada. The founding and support of the *Canadian Poetry Magazine* is only one example of such efforts. I cannot readily agree with you, Mr. Editor, that Dr. Birney, after reflection, can have got any lasting satisfaction from his reference to the C.A.A. as "a body of aging hacks"—a term more suitable for invective than for sober argument—"who maintain a dubious prestige simply by persuading a number of genuine writers . . . to represent them in the public eye." A very large proportion — I should say a majority—of the genuine writers in Canada (by any sensible defi-


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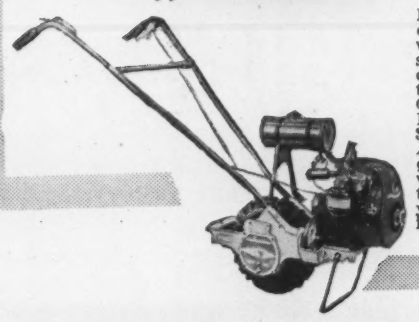

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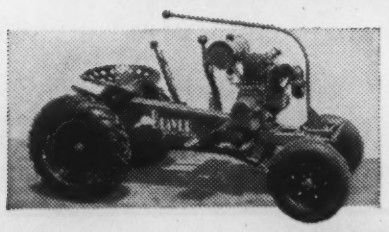

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nition of the term) belong to the C.A.A. It is they who have initiated a large part of the useful work that the Association has done.

I believe that the C.A.A. has done yeoman service to Canadian authorship, both in practical matters affecting the economic status of writers and, in an even more important field, in fostering the morale of that otherwise solitary and forgotten man, the Canadian writer. If such an association as the C.A.A. did not exist, it would have to be invented. And if it were invented again it would turn out to be much what it is at present: an association of all sorts and conditions of writers, subject to many differences of opinion, but able to find common ground for belief and effort in certain fields of activity useful to the welfare of authorship in Canada.

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SPORTING LIFE

# Politicians Trying To Talk Sport Make Sport Of Politicians

By KIMBALL McILROY

THE philosophical observer of the sports scene picks up a gratifying number of chuckles in the course of an average week. Most sporting characters, especially those whose interest in athletics is largely of a financial nature, seem unable to avoid being unconsciously funny almost every time they open their mouths on such familiar subjects as how well they treat the hired help.

By far the best moments come, however, when politicians turn their busy thoughts to sport. This doesn't happen very often, of course, because politicians have very weighty matters on their minds, such as international affairs, or being re-elected, or having highways built past their doors. But it happens often enough to keep the sports-loving public from losing interest.

For example, not long ago in the Ontario provincial legislature the boys got to talking about the various taxes levied on sporting affairs. (There's a tax angle to almost anything a politician mentions.) The Provincial Treasurer announced that the province would no longer collect a two per cent tax on pro hockey and baseball games, but would continue to take five per cent out of the wallets of the devotees of boxing and wrestling. He said that boxing and wrestling require a certain amount of discipline, because they are in some respects acts or rackets.

That started it. A man makes the only sensible and wholly factual remark of the day, and the roof falls in on him. Everybody had his say, and each sounded just a little more foolish than those who had gone before. The upshot was that the man who had made the sensible statement took it all back the following day, to complete the cycle of nonsense.

Anyway, the P.T. spoke as quoted. Then a Liberal asked in horrified dismay if the P.T. was inferring that boxing was a racket. The P.T. said he didn't mean purely amateur boxing. It's a good thing he didn't, because purely amateur boxing takes place only in Y.M.C.A.'s and educational institutions, doesn't draw flies, and wouldn't make the government a buck in taxes in ten years.

Another Liberal then said that it was up to the government to decide the line between amateur and professional sport. The P.T. said that was very difficult. It isn't, really. If strangers go to see it, it's professional. If only friends and relatives attend, it's probably amateur.

The C.C.F. then got into the act with a couple of statements which will go far to confirm the general opinion that socialists should stick to their books and theories and leave facts to grown men. The C.C.F.er announced himself as grieved that the P.T. should cast aspersions on the clean, wholesome sports of boxing and wrestling. "If the provincial treasurer infers that wrestling is an act or a racket," he went on, "I would suggest he get into the ring some time and he'll find it not so."

The C.C.F.er is a big yuk. The P.T. would find it very much so indeed. Professional wrestling is an act clean through, 100 per cent, without exception. It is a rehearsed, carefully-directed circus performance, likely to bemuse only those of the most limited mentalities.

Boxing is by no means in the same category. The average boxing bout is on the level, and Ontario has been particularly fortunate in this regard. Only two main bouts in the last couple of years have given off noticeable odors, and in each case the responsible parties were from out of town, in one case from New York and in the other from Montreal.

## PROMOTEE TO PROMOTE

### Louis Resignation Leaving Boxing World in Air

AS OF March 1, Joe Louis once again resigned his position as heavyweight boxing champion of the world. Thus the Spring edition of the Louis Retirement Follies. The statistically-minded, or those in possession of adding machines, may have kept track of the serial number of this latest resignation. This department hasn't, and moreover offers little or nothing for the information.

This time, though, it looks as if the boy meant it. For one thing, he's getting so fat they'd have to institute a new weight division for him. For another, there's no one around he couldn't beat, fat or no fat. For a clincher, he's got a job to go to.

Joe's going to be a promoter, in association with the backer of a skating show and a mogul with ice hockey and many other interests. This proves that his years in the ring have not destroyed his ability to take punishment. Some will suggest that he must be punch-drunk, though there has never before been any hint of this.

As a promoter, Joe will be in direct opposition to his old friend and mentor, Mike Jacobs, of the inappropriately-named 20th Century Sporting Club, and Mike has announced himself as being deeply wounded, cut to the quick, and thoroughly disheartened by this action on the part of one for whom he did so much.

Didn't Mike let Joe have a contract specifying that Joe would fight for no one but Mike? While others clamored for the champ's services, waving large cheques, didn't Mike arrange a couple of fights a year for him and emerge very wealthy? The lad obviously has no gratitude

The situation in which the champ's retirement leaves the heavyweight class is, to put the best possible face on it, deplorable. There's nobody on the scene who would frighten your grandmother. At the time of his retirement, Joe planned to match Jersey Joe Walcott, whom he has beaten twice, with a party entitled Ezzard Charles, this July, the winner to fight either Gus Lesnevitch, who once held the light-heavyweight title, or Lee Savold, who never held anything more important than three aces. Over in England, one Jack Solomons, a promoter, promptly announced that he was going to match, for the championship, the said Lee Savold against the winner of a bout between Freddie Mills, who somehow beat Lesnevitch, and Bruce Woodcock, a fine railwayman. If the winner of that bout can claim the world championship, so can Mickey Mouse.

If the subject of boxing is missing from these pages for some time to come, it will be because nothing of any importance can possibly happen in the heavyweight ring for years to come.

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# Canada's Voice Is Raised In Politics Of Britain

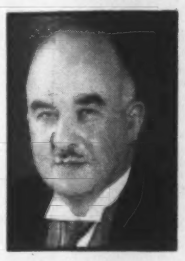
By ALISON BARNES

**Canadians living in Britain, or Englishmen who have lived in Canada, are showing themselves to be top-flight politicians. This writer presents convincing evidence that they are making positive contributions to British politics, as well as underlining the meaning of Commonwealth, by virtue of their Canadian experiences.**

*London.*

WHEN Britain goes to the polls at the next general election—an election which will be almost unparalleled in its importance to the whole future of the British Commonwealth of Nations—the voice of Canada will be heard on many political platforms all over the country.

Today there are but two well-known Canadians in Britain's House of Commons—Toronto-born A. Beverley Baxter, editor, dramatic critic, dramatist and novelist, Conservative M.P. for Wood Green, Middlesex since 1935; and Group Captain the Hon. Max Aitken, D.S.O., D.F.C., ex-Battle of Britain pilot, director of London Express Newspapers, son and heir of Lord Beaverbrook.



B. BAXTER

Currently very much in the embattled foreground of party politics stands that arch-imperialist and Canadian Lord Beaverbrook himself, who has just shaken Lord Woolton's Conservative Central Office to its foundations by withdrawing his financial support of the local Tory party in Epsom, Surrey, where he lives, and informing the constituency agent that he is "no longer a Tory."

But if relations at the moment are a trifle strained between Tory Central Office and "The Beaver," Lord Woolton has the consolation of seeing quite a number of Canadian residents in Britain and Englishmen and Scots with strong Canadian affiliations coming into the Tory fold and, more important still, stumping the country with a creditable zest and enthusiasm.

MAX AITKEN

At the Conservative Party Conference at Llandudno last October it was a thirty-year-old Canadian, little known till then in his own party outside the constituency in South Bristol which he had fought courageously at very short notice in 1945, who electrified 4,000 delegates and earned far greater applause for a short, concise speech than had been given to Anthony Eden, the Party's deputy leader.

## Unrepentant Imperialist

"I was born and bred a Canadian and I am an unrepentant Imperialist," said Ted Leather, the long, lean, sandy-haired young man from Toronto, who had been billed as just another prospective candidate, but who stepped down from the platform in Llandudno a public figure.

"I tell you with regret and with shame," he continued, "that I had to come back to this country, my Motherland, to hear that in fact all my ancestors really did was exploit natives and spread a bloodthirsty Imperialism for selfish profit. I utterly repudiate the idea that the British public are not interested in their Empire.

"Is the man in the street not interested in living? Have we not had enough of guns and death in our generation? What I am asking the Party to adopt is not a program but a point of view. In 1940 the British Empire was the bulwark in keeping all of us alive. It is today. Don't be ashamed of it. Shout it from the house tops."

Ted Leather had parachuted into British politics as dramatically as he did so often when in the war years he was one of the original officers of First Canadian Parachute Battalion—but, happily, this time there was no faulty equipment to send him down for nine months in a plaster cast.

TED LEATHER

In the general election campaign he has made 90 speeches in three weeks, most of them in the toughest of Bristol's dockland. Now he is booked up for three months to come, preaching his Empire policy on Conservative platforms all over the country during the week—and nursing his own constituency, Frome, Somerset, each week-end. During the day his business, with a firm of insurance and banking brokers in the City of London, keeps him busy in a small but characteristic office, which manages to contain all the clues to Ted Leather's character and political convictions.

In his office hangs a map of his constituency. On the wall behind him are a series of Canadian landscapes. Within easy reach stands an illuminated globe, Vincent Massey's book, "On Being Canadian," and, embalmed in a cellophane container a cigar labelled "Smoked by Winston Churchill."

## Good Old Canada!

"I believe even more strongly today that the association of British nations has been and will continue to be the greatest influence for peace in the world," Ted Leather told me. "All my life I have heard people grousing and grumbling, but not one in a hundred is prepared to *do* anything about it. Being a Canadian, I decided that I could do more to work for that ideal in British politics than in politics in Canada, because it is so important to bring home this viewpoint here."

How does a British electorate react to this all-out Empire policy and the rich Canadian accent of Ted Leather? "Very, very favorably," he says. "Being a Canadian helps tremendously. When I was contesting Bristol and things used to get really out of hand at meetings, there was one old boy who always used to shout, 'Good old Canada!' at the top of his voice. It never failed!"

Not that bad moments worry Ted Leather. He thrives on heckling, says he actually enjoys it and believes in electioneering, in interpreting the things that most interest the people—at the moment, food and housing—in terms of personal things. "To talk about a trade gap of £300,000,000 per annum doesn't mean a thing, but when you tell a man 'this is what happens if you earn £7 a week and your wife spends £8' you get somewhere."

But best of all I liked the forthright way this hard-hitting young Canadian insists that the individual must realize he has responsibilities as well as rights.

Another Canadian candidate from the Beaverbrook Press stable is William Travers Aitken of the London *Evening Standard*. Now a financial journalist and director, Mr. Aitken, who was born in Nova Scotia and educated at Upper Canada College and the University of Toronto, where he was President of the Macdonald Cartier Club, has turned his hand and brain during his forty-five years to business, agriculture and forestry. He was severely injured in operations against the enemy while flying as a Fighter Reconnaissance pilot.

As a member of the Royal Institute of International Affairs and Chairman from 1938 to 1939 of the Publicity Committee Air Raid Defence League, and a one-time delegate to the National Conservative Convention of Canada, Mr. Aitken goes to Bury St. Edmunds as prospective Conservative candidate with plenty of experience in electioneering and a strong bias in favor of economic questions, finance and foreign affairs.

Neither is concern for relations between Britain, Canada and the rest of the British Commonwealth of Nations confined to the Canadian-born. Several prospective candidates who have lived in the Dominion show themselves to have been profoundly influenced by the experience.

## Reaction to Mr. Gardiner

Seven years of cattle ranching in B.C., though that was as long ago as 1923 to 1930, have left an indelibly Canadian slant on the approach to politics of E. S. T. Johnson, a one-time Liberal who went over to the Tories in 1946 and is contesting the Platting Division of Manchester at the next election.

"I feel very strongly about one important point made by Mr. James G. Gardiner when he spoke in London recently," Mr. Johnson told me. "You will remember that Mr. Gardiner said, 'There are no dollars available in the U.K. with which to purchase Canadian apples or Canadian fish. No plan has been evolved by which we can trade our fish for your tin-plate. But you can trade your tin-plate to Russia for fish.' The same thing applies to B.C. lumber.

"Canada expanded her production of many forms of goods to help us, made us free gifts which she really could not afford and, in return, sees us selling steel, etc., to the countries of Northern and Eastern Europe to buy from them the very same things Canada wants to sell. I consider our present government has treated Canada abominably and would appear to be doing its best to drive her into economic union with the United States."

Fighting a Labor majority of 13,000 in industrial Burnley, Lancashire, is a colorful Scot—John Rutherford, Laird of Burnside, Kelso, who recently revived the ancient Scottish custom of holding a Kirn on Christmas Eve, and seized the opportunity to tell the 110 people present, "We don't have strikes at Burnside. We don't have disputes about Sunday work—it just gets done and paid for."

J. RUTHERFORD

Mr. Rutherford, apart from farming 800 Scottish acres, is a barrister of the Inner Temple, a former M.P. for Edmonton, (England), and remembers with pride and pleasure that, immediately after he was called to the Bar in 1930, he worked his way through a considerable part of Canada.

"I did a spell of harvesting just outside Calgary for a couple of months," he told me, "then got a job road-making, brought 104 hogs from Calgary to Winnipeg on a freight train—and only one died!—crossed the lake from Toronto to Niagara by night (an unforgettable experience) and crossed the Atlantic for the second time steerage."

The highlight of the return journey was the expression on the face of a prosperous American fruit farmer when he learned that the young Scotsman had covered all that distance and not bothered to cross into the United States!

None of these men at any rate shies away from the words "Empire" or "British" and every one of them goes into battle with a personal knowledge of the Dominion to support him in his policy of strengthening, rather than loosening the bonds that still unite the nations of the British Commonwealth.

It is just possible that the Labor party, too, has members of prospective candidates with roots in the soil of Canada. If it has, Transport House either cannot or will not admit their existence — understandably so, for they would assuredly be relegated to the Back Bench and, if they became too vociferous, threatened with expulsion.

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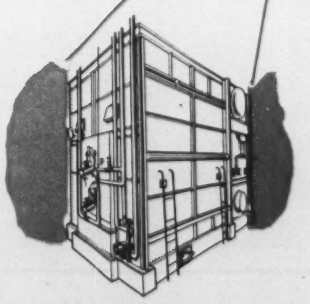

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FILM PARADE

# Fifteen Years Sees No Advance In Psychiatry On The Screen

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

"THE Dark Past" was first presented on the screen as "Blind Alley." Before that it was a Broadway stage play which later had a successful revival. Thus it goes all the way back to the Middle Thirties, when producers were just beginning to realize the possibilities of psychoanalysis as mass entertainment.

The story has to do with a killer who escapes from the penitentiary and holes up with his gang in a lakeside cottage already occupied by a professor of psychology, his week-end guests and his domestic staff. The gunman stations his aides about the house and settles down in the living-room with the Professor. The Professor, an ardent investigator, immediately goes to work on a study of his visitor's fascinating Id and Superego, and manages to engage the subject's interest in his own case by the use of simple diagrams suitable to the criminal intelligence and to any psychological illiterates who happen to be in the audience. The analysis proceeds step by step, with the Professor quietly taking his subject apart in order to reassemble him into a more acceptable pattern; so that by the time the police arrive the latter is a nerveless mass of adjustments, and hardly worth carting off to the police station.

The producers of the current version have used most of the devices employed in the original picture, including the trick of employing the negative side of the film for the nightmare sequences. (Thus in dream symbolism the blacks are white and the white black, which may conceivably have some symbolic significance of its own.) Meanwhile the original diagnostic "treatment" remains unaltered and still leaves the impression that a raging psyche can be as briskly and competently set right as an impacted tooth, provided both fall into the right hands. However, if producers ever came to accept the fact that psychoanalysis is a long, tedious and frequently unrewarding process we wouldn't have any more psychiatric dramas, which mightn't be a bad thing.

The psychiatric approach may have launched the play in the first place; but it has survived largely because it is a good, tense, soundly constructed thriller, the only really dull part of which is the psychiatric interview, complete with associational test. Fortunately for the current version it has Lee Cobb as the psychiatrist; and Mr. Cobb is an actor of such unusual charm, authority and perception that the psychiatrist becomes, even in his more theoretical flights, a human being of remarkable interest and dignity. William Holden as the invader is excellent too, and Nina Foch gives a warm, attractive performance as his feminine assistant; though she is so beautifully coiffed and so stylishly sweatered in Andalusian wool that she looks more like a commercial model than a gunman's moll.

"WE AREN'T heroes, we're just human beings," one of the French Resistance fighters of "Jericho" remarks at one point to a taunting collaborationist. The value of this fine French film lies in the fact that its chief characters are both heroes (though in a desperate and unavailing fashion) and decent, rather commonplace human beings.

This is the story of Operation Jericho, an actual exploit carried out by the R.A.F. in collaboration with the French Underground. Resistance fighters had contrived to get through to the British Intelligence the story of fifty French hostages in a town said to be Amiens. The hostages were sentenced to be shot following the demolition of a German supply train, and Operation Jericho was organized to bomb the prison courtyard five minutes before the scheduled execution and set the prisoners free.

This is the same general theme that Hollywood handled a dozen times in the spy-cycle that ran during the War. The encirclement of the victims, the closing-in, the fanatically brutal Commandant, the sentence, the slow, torturing shuffle to the execution ground, and the intervening shots showing the rescue party falling into position, and waiting for the signal, their eyes on their wrist watches, then the flight across the Channel and over the French countryside, and back to the prison courtyard with the beat of wings sounding in the distance. The difference is that in the French film you feel at almost every instant the full intensity of reality. Some of the fighting sequences were actually taken from the records and most of the street scenes were shot in the city where the incident occurred. But the whole feeling of the film is so sharply authentic that the familiar sense of plot and contrivance seems to vanish—though both are there—and the picture takes on the terrible solidity of experience.

The men who play the roles of Resistance Fighters may, or may not have been in the underground army. It doesn't matter. For the length of the film they are, nearly all of them, the men they play—ordinary men, exhausted and fearful, and heroes because it is impossible for them to resist the compulsion to resist. The actors who played the German Commandant and the collaborationist were the exceptions. They seemed, inevitably perhaps, political caricatures of the men they portrayed. Still the French producer, who probably went through the Occupation and who certainly knows how to make pictures, was probably right about them too.

SWIFT REVIEW

THE BOY WITH THE GREEN HAIR. Well meaning but far from entertaining fantasy about a small boy whose hair turned green as a reminder to the race that it had better settle down to universal peace. With Pat O'Brien, Dean Stockwell.

COMMAND DECISION. Excellent if rather literal screen version of the stage play about some of the desk problems of aerial warfare. With an all-star cast including Clark Gable, Walter Pidgeon, Van Johnson.

*Evelyn MacGregor, contralto, who will be guest artist at the Toronto Symphony "Pop" concert April 8.*


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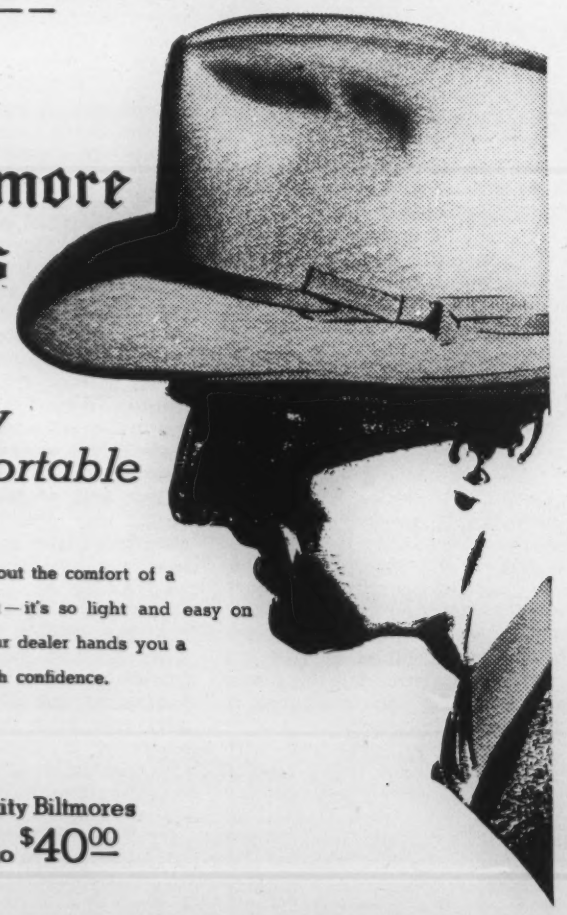

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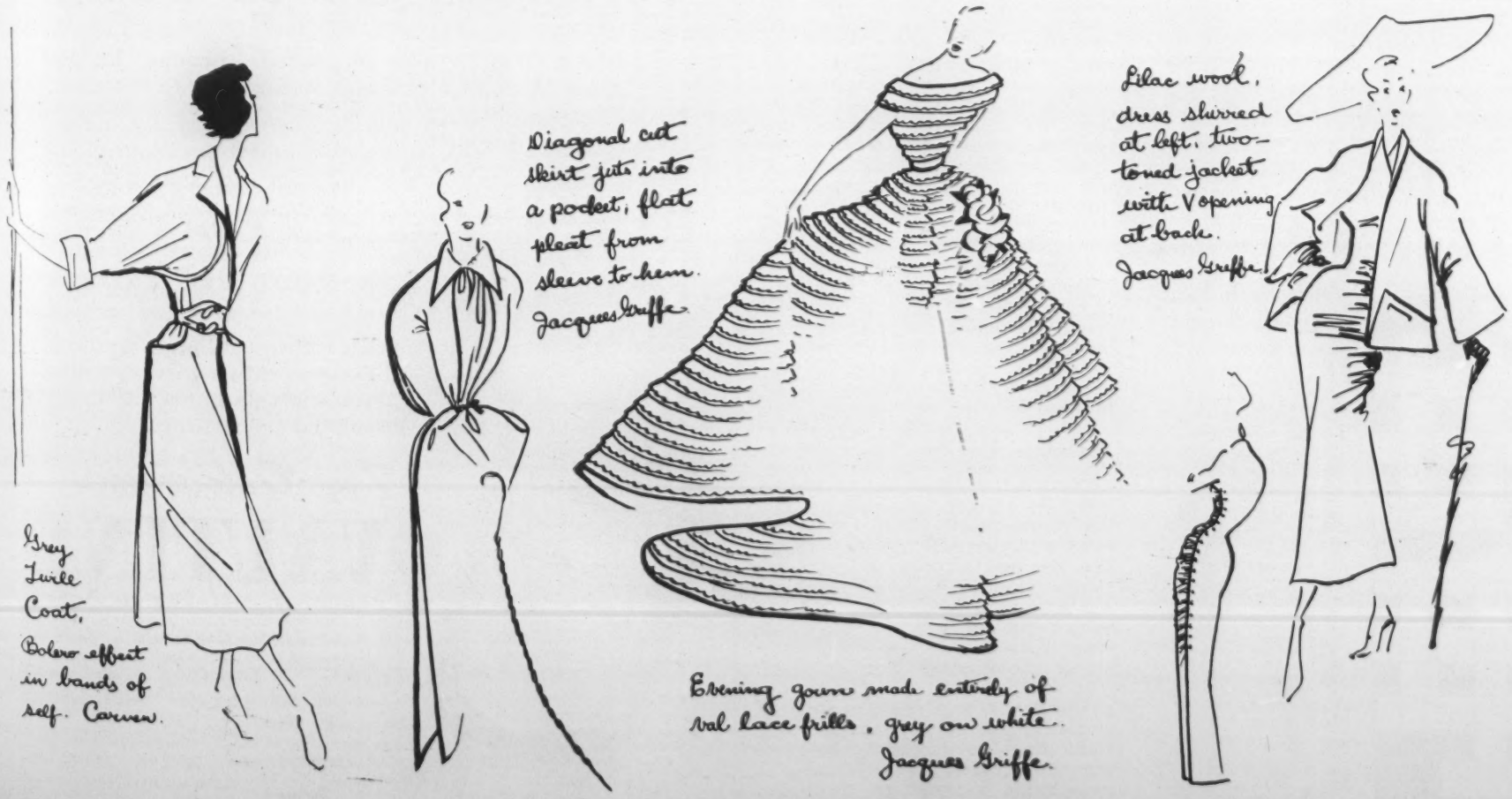
# SKETCHED IN PARIS ---WORN IN CANADA

*Photo and sketches, Eaton's of Canada*

"Numero 255", Jean Desses' daytime ensemble in grey pepper and salt wool, gold silk twill. The bolero has a long stole scarf, cut in one piece with the right sleeve.

Back view of Desses' scarf-bolero photographed at left.
Yellow camel-hair coat, fitted and flared, Mantou collar. Schiaparelli.
Navy alpaca dinner dress, white organdy tiers at cuffs and skirt. Jean Desses.

# WORLD OF WOMEN


Grey Twill Coat, Bolero effect in bands of self. Carven.
Diagonal cut skirt juts into a pocket; flat pleat from sleeve to hem. Jacques Griffe.
Evening gown made entirely of val lace frills, grey on white. Jacques Griffe.
Lilac wool, dress shirred at left; two-toned jacket with V opening at back. Jacques Griffe.

BERNICE COFFEY, *Editor*

SCRIBBLING WOMEN

# *Literary Behavior of the Female Mind*

*By* FRANCES SHELLEY WEES

PERHAPS among other things, the history of the developments and growth of the popular magazine on the American continent seems to be rooted deeply in the natural imbecility of the female mind.

I don't know who concocted that interesting phrase. Used as a defense against education for women it seems to have been effectual for quite a while. Maybe Doctor Johnson thought it up. It was he who said, of a woman speaking in public "It was not well done, but like a dog walking on its hind legs, one was amazed to see it done at all." (I hope he was misquoted, because isn't that a dangling participle or a split gerund or something?)

Gentlemen of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries wisely protected their women from the encroachments of education. If women got notions about reading and such selfish pastimes, who was going to do the sewing? Not nearly enough has been said about the intellectual and social importance of the invention of the sewing machine. When a man's shirt had to have fourteen cambric ruffles to the bosom, as well as ruffles on the cuffs, as well as a nicely made shirt under the ruffles, it took most of one woman's time to keep him elegantly covered—not to mention the children and herself. Not to mention, either, the rest of her household duties. No wonder men found it necessary to support half a dozen satellite females, aunts, sisters, even a grandmother or so, in a state of natural imbecility. It was hands that were needed, not heads.

Stern male disapproval of female mental activity caused the Brontes to write under men's names. Because of it, Jane Austen said "Independence of spirit in young woman is considered disgusting and offensive beyond all common offense." She hid the manuscript of "Pride And Prejudice" under the housekeeping accounts, so that nobody would know she was writing a book.

## *In Every Parlor*

A few English women were beginning to write. English society was naturally much more highly developed than American and there were servants on that side of the water. There were not many in the white Northern States. There were, too, few books; almost none which might appeal to the rudimentary brain of the female, which probably bogged down at the interminable small print of books of sermons.

The first magazines, however, were not brought into being for the sake of unenlightened women. The male writers of the day suffered severely from a lack of literary outlet, and made the first embryonic attempts to create such outlets for their own kind. In 1815, for instance, fiction could be published only in the literary columns of the weekly newspapers (probably unpaid). In 1818-19 the Delphian Club, a lively literary group, published the organ of their club, the *Red Book*, containing nothing but short fiction so that members could see their work in print.

In 1827 William Cullen Bryant and two colleagues, at the head of what they called "The Literary Confederacy," brought out a book of miscellanies intended for sale. A new and exciting idea had just arrived in America, coming from Germany via London; the idea of the Annual. The progressive Literary Confederacy seized upon it. Annuals were volumes of short pieces, heretofore with no hope of publication; verses, essays, stories—bound together elegantly in gilt and vellum, expensively illustrated with fine steel engravings of romantic maidens and startling Apennine landscapes, and meant for the Christmas trade. It was not expected that they should actually be read; but they made wonderfully impressive - looking Christmas presents, especially from languishing swains to properly brought up young women, who could of course accept nothing of a remotely personal nature. The publishers' ambition, as stated, was that the Annuals should "find a place on every centre table on every parlor in the land."

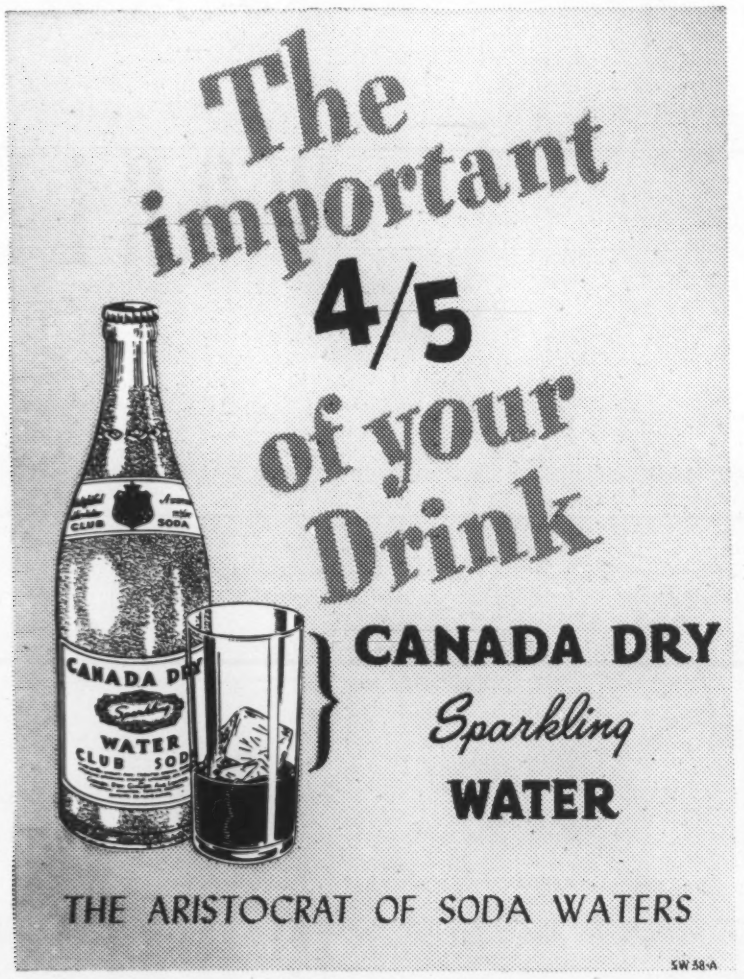
## *A Dollar A Page*

The ambition was close to realization. So popular were the Annuals that it was possible to pay contributors for material. In 1834 Edgar Allen Poe received a dollar a page for stories which he had been unable to sell anywhere, since books of short stories did not sell and there was simply nothing to do with short stories except collect them in books.

In many ways, especially for the publishers, it was unfortunate that people began to read the Annuals. Until that sad moment, the less scrupulous publishers had reaped a remarkable harvest. In 1836, for instance, one glittering volume called "The Magnolia" appeared and was repeated for twelve years in a row; the binding, title, and order of the table of the contents were changed but otherwise it remained the same. It was called "The Coral", "Friendship's Chain", "The Gift of Affection", "The Snowflake", "The Aloe", "Memory", etc. Nobody found out for years that it was only the outer appearance of the elegant Christmas gift which was changed. It is doubtful if many of its selections were even paid for, since it was then possible to "lift" pieces from English publications.

But perhaps there was a little more leisure, and certainly there was a hunger for reading growing in the land. Men and women both dipped into the Annuals, with disastrous results for the publishers. The Annuals faded and died, but the periodical idea lived. Creative writers of verse and short stories and articles had tasted fame and a little money; and busy and harassed women, much too tied to the needle for hope of reading anything as long as a book, had found things they had time to read. In 1929 the *North American Review* quite properly had called the Annuals "these little golden specks which are just glimmering above the dim horizon of the twilight dawn of American literature."

It was natural that an enterprising business man should get the idea from the Annuals of establishing



BRAIN-TEASER

# *Fooling with Fools*

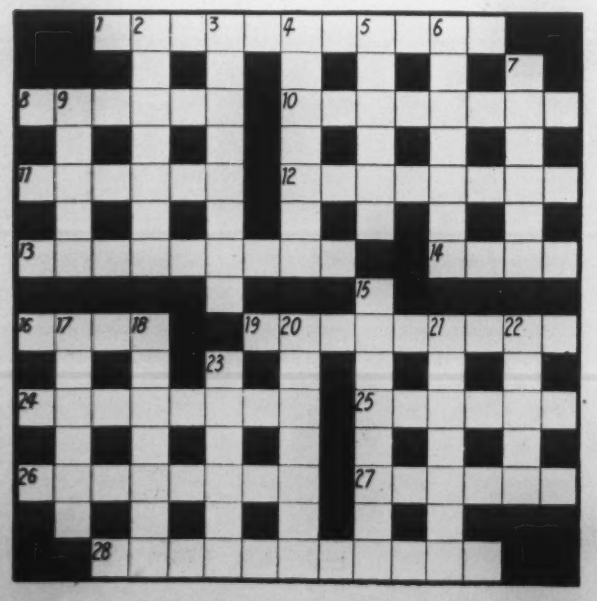
By LOUIS and DOROTHY CRERAR

**ACROSS**

1. Time for Feste and Touchstone? (3, 5, 3)
8. Dance that gives one a lift. (6)
10. Traditional time for fooling is inside before no one catches you. (8)
11. A Saint comes back with pimples in eruption. (6)
12. Let go and let again. (8)
13. A headstrong way to hoax an author? (9)
14. It goes round your bay window? (4)
16. The chief seat on the raised floor at the high table under the canopy! (4)
19. Where, in Canada, Spooner found buds on hay. (6, 3)
24. Whereon the army displays the beer bottles in the building? (8)
25. Parson, worn in front. (6)
26. By the sound of it farm animals need help in the enclosure. (8)
27. When G.B.S. takes English money he evidently has no use for pennies. (6)
28. Some people think that 1 is just a lot of this. (11)

**DOWN**

2. ". . . . . consequences are the scarecrows of fools and the beacons of wise men". (T. H. Huxley) (7)
3. For the head, but not for the head of the class! (8)
4. Proffered, but not entirely. (7)
5. Rely on us if upset? On the contrary! (6)
6. Blooming well done in a season. (7)
7. Practical on 1. (6)
9. The wild dog is doing a turn. (5)
15. Two fools in here. (8)
17. The District Attorney stood on his head and spat all over the place. (6)
18. Is Rocco from Africa? How oppressive his breath! (7)
20. Irish coats? (7)
21. 1066; Romans 'n' all that! (7)
22. "South America, take it away" from 6. (5)
23. Not the best writing. (6)



## Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

**ACROSS**

1. Broadcasting
9. Resolve
10. See 24
12. Nylon
13. Noel
14. Sign
16. Enriched
18. Ghandi
19. Judged
21. Quizzing
25. Miss
26. See 24
27. Tacit
29. Several
30. Trainer
31. Wayne-Shuster

**DOWN**

2. Rustler
3. Allan
4. Cleanse
5. Sister
6. Inns
7. Grecian
8. Frances James
11. Singing Stars
15. Whiz
17. Clef
20. Disavow
22. Unlatch
23. Incense
24. 26 and 10 across. Leslie Bell Singers
27. Traps 28. Fray (48)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more frequent periodicals. There had been a number who attempted monthly publications, but most of these infants were feeble short-lived things. In 1830, however, Louis A. Godey of Philadelphia rather cautiously started his immediately successful *Lady's Book*.

The Annuals, he realized, had crept well into the feminine mind; why not publish the same sort of thing monthly, stressing whatever would attract feminine attention? To the stories, verse, and steel engravings he added expensive colored fashion plates, chromos which could be cut out and framed (in elaborate gilded brackets, directions given alongside); fancy-work directions (embroidered pen-wipers, braidwork sermon-cases, pocket-books for holding comb, tweezers and toothpick); and pages of up-to-date parlor songs, complete with music ("Oh, Touch the Harp Gently," "My Pretty Louise").

## Mob Of Women

In 1837 Mr. Godey hired the redoubtable Sarah Josepha Hale as his editor, and for over forty years under her firm hand and mind Godey's set the pace for popular reading in America and shaped the public thought to an astonishing degree. Mrs. Hale said in her opening editorial "We offer a field where the female genius may find scope; where the female mind many engage in its appropriate work, that of benefitting the female sex." It was a really new departure.

The female genius certainly did find scope in Godey's. By the middle of the century Hawthorne said confusedly, "All America is given over to a damned mob of scribbing women. I should have no chance of success while the public taste is occupied with their trash, and should be ashamed if they did succeed."

The scribbling women were led by Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, who wrote about a hundred novels, all apparently entitled "Wife In Name Only", or "Stolen On Her Wedding Eve," or "The Suicide's Last Carouse." And Mary Jane Holmes, who wrote in what Poe called "the Laura-Matilda romantic manner"; and Fanny Fern, Marian Harland, and dozens of others. In January 1840 there was not a single masculine name in the list of contributors. Harriet Beecher Stowe was in the book that month, and the success of her "Uncle Tom's Cabin" of course released a new flood of the female genius.

The men suffered, but they were helpless for years. Poe took the editorship of another beginning periodical, Graham's *Ladies' And Gentlemen's Magazine*, but after eighteen months resigned due to "'. . . . the namby-pamby character of the magazine, which it was impossible to eradicate—I refer to the contemptible pictures, fashion plates, music and love tales."

## Love, Love, Love

The love tales were nearly all cut from the same paper-pattern. It was of the first importance that a girl should marry, and so all the stories were records of how some girl got her man—or didn't get him, either through misfortune or because she was unworthy, and so was miserable all her life. Strong real situations were unmentionable. As Mencken pointed out many years later, "The literature of the period was almost completely cut off from contemporary life. It mirrored not the struggle for existence, so fierce and dramatic in a new nation, but the pallid reflections of poetasters, sissified gentlemen of taste and other such donkeys. Its main purpose was to avoid giving offense."

The tougher masculine writers pulled themselves together as soon as they could. In 1850 *Harper's* was founded; in its first six numbers it included forty-three tales and sketches of Dickens' work (whether the copyright was paid for is not evident) and during its first decade ran serially "Bleak House" and "Little Dorrit". Godey had refused to run any serial stories since he felt the female mind incapable of the necessary sustained attention. In 1874 Harper's *Bazaar* introduced a few editorials, a joke page, larger illustrations, columns of London and Paris gossip, two full pages of advertising matter and a travel article or two. *Atlantic Monthly* was established after the Civil War, *Scribner's* came in 1870; and about that time Henry James began to edit *The Nation*.

The effect on literature of the female genius was in many ways degrading, but at least women began to read and so became part of the potential market; and gradually the tone of their writing began to change. In 1820 a critic (maybe one of those sissified gentlemen) had said:

## Tender Bloom

"There is no more delightful peculiarity of the literature of the present age than the worth and brilliancy of the female genius. The full development of the intellect and imagination of women is a triumph of modern times. In past ages the contracted nature of their education, the tyrannical demeanour of the sterner sex toward them and the yet more inflexible tyranny of custom crushed the blossoms of their genius before they were half unfolded, or prevented them from diffusing their sweets beyond the limited circle of domestic life. The gentle influence of feminine genius now sheds over the whole literature of our country a tender and delicate bloom."

The tenderness didn't really begin to slip much until late in the century. By that time the female genius was getting its hand into modern thinking, apparently. Anyway, William Dean Howells in 1891 was grumbling loudly about something else again. Women had got out in the lead once more, and he said "All the women have taken to writing hysterical improprieties."

Well, if it isn't one thing, it's another.

• •

## RETURN

THERE is tranquility beside
Your stream, beneath your trees;
Though our horizons open wide,
We all return to these:

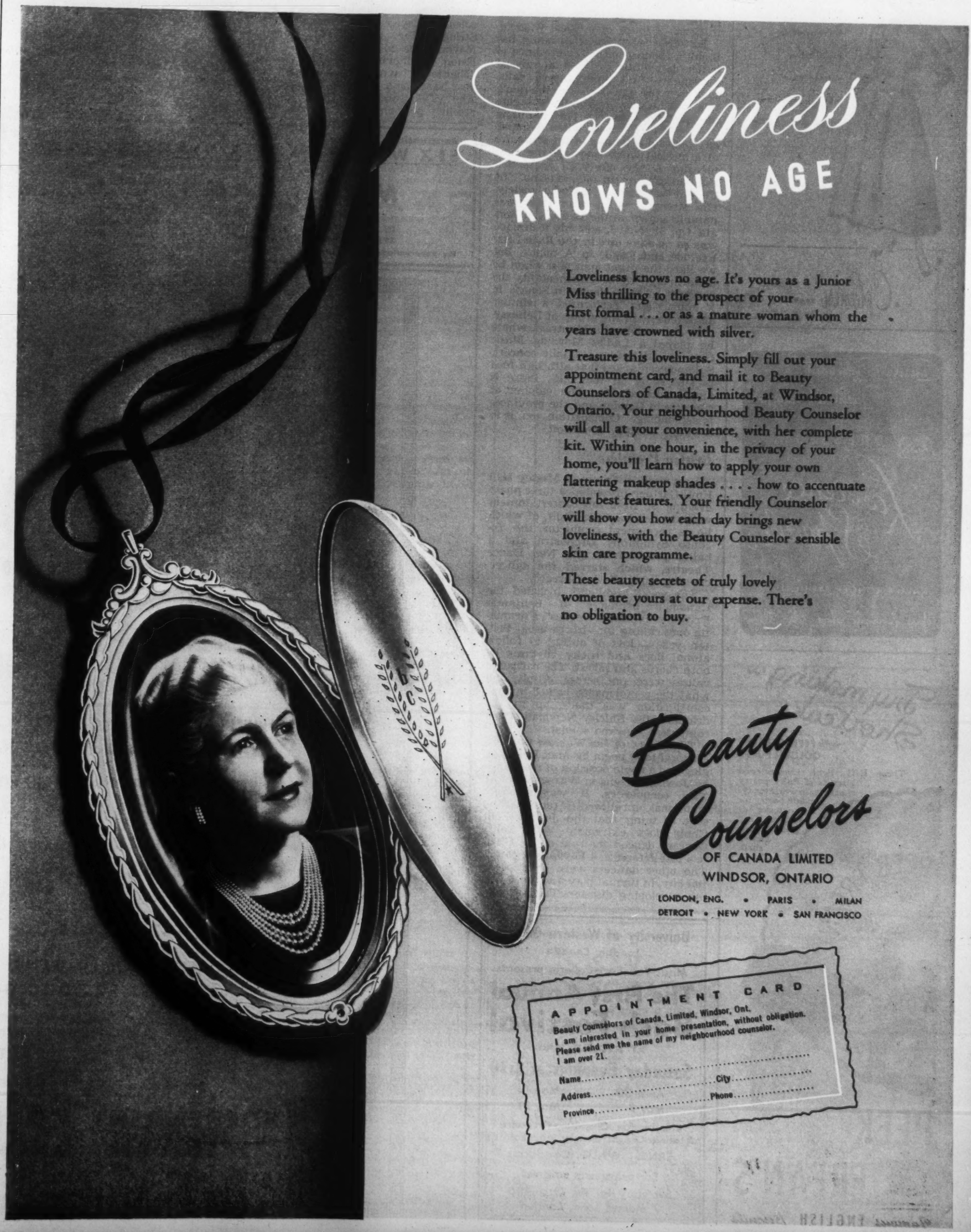
The wide lawn and the low home,
And the dear familiar tongue,
The spoken sign of a family,
Learned when we all were young;

The dear ways of the old days
That, with reminiscent glow
We recall with—"Mother has a way—
Our family does it so—."

The sound of running water with
Its thousand memories,
Green boughs stretched over resting heads
In the benison of trees.

We're still recalled by the childhood tie,
An old content to discover:
The familiar talk of home flowing by,
Home's roof-tree sheltering over.

JANET MAIN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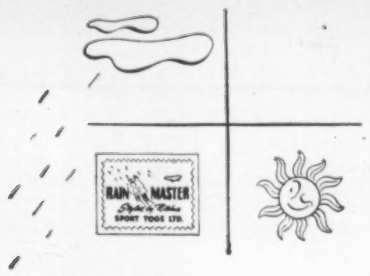


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MUSIC

# *Musical Wisdom*

By JOHN YOCOM

IN HIS first Toronto and Montreal appearances the eminent British pianist Solomon might have let down some in the audiences who were looking for a concert artist with a dramatic, Paderewski-like personality, for the advance billing and reports out of New York and elsewhere had given the man just about every rating to make him the world's best. Even his single name (in full Solomon Cutner, but he shortened it when "I turned pianist at the age of 8") whipped up interest—a fount of musical wisdom.

However, what Solomon really has is not a flamboyant stage presence to catch the public eye but a musical personality that gives superb satisfaction to the ear. Out of all the qualities that he has in abundance—acute interpretative sense, a bold handling of rhythmic elements when demanded, a careful attention to the structure of a musical work—perhaps the most pleasing is the nicety of projection that he can get in melodic line. His Chopin was rich in melodic variety. His strength as an interpreter was notably shown in the Beethoven Sonata Op. 31, No. 3, and his technique was *ça va sans dire* in the Bach-Liszt Prelude and Fugue in A minor. But we liked the great man best when he underlined without sentimentality the romance in the Schumann Sonata in F minor and performed a similar achievement in the group of Debussy.

In an interview in Montreal, where he played a Ladies Morning Music Club recital before a public concert, Solomon remarked that although food is still short in the U.K., there is ample musical fare. The number of concerts in London and the provinces is astounding. Composition, too, is in a vitally healthy condition.

### *Britten Première*

Last week in Toronto's Massey Hall Emil Gartner presented a three-phase evening of first rate entertainment with the Jewish Folk Choir, of which he is permanent conductor, the Toronto Symphony Orchestra and a ballet group from the Neo Dance Theatre, which starred the dancer-choreographer Saida Gerrard.

The vocal highlights included the Canadian première of Benjamin Britten's "Ballad of Heroes", a dramatic opus calling for—in the usual Britten yell — lots of ability to follow atonal lines and tricky rhythms by both chorus and soloist. The narrative values were put across crisply and what the performance lacked in tone coordination was made up in the drama. Miss Shirley Newman was a competent soprano soloist.

"The Glory of the Warsaw Ghetto", a choral tone poem by Max Helfman, glorified a noble occasion of resistance by Jewish citizens in Warsaw against Nazi conquerors. It was strongly emotional, unrelieved in tensions, the sort of thing that the Jewish Folk Choir does extremely well. Saida Gerrard danced the role of the Ghetto's last defender, a 17-year-old youth. The other dancers were children in the city, in turn at play and moved by the enveloping disaster. The choreography, like the music, was a sharply drawn affair. No one could have missed the bitter point whether he had been deaf or blind, a direct result of Mr. Gartner's comprehensive and communicative interpretation.

•

Canadian composer Oskar Morawetz had two of his works performed last week. At the Toronto Women's Musical Club concert the Chamber Orchestra of the Royal Conservatory, under the direction of Ettore Mazzoleni, played his Serenade for Strings. The next night Dorothy Maynor, the colored soprano, in her Eaton Auditorium recital, sang "Nightsong" which he composed last year based on a poem by Toronto poet Ann Wilkinson. The Serenade was recently performed twice in Montreal.

JOHN KNIGHT

The April 9 Eaton Auditorium program of Toronto-born pianist John Knight is awaited with interest. Knight gave the same program at a Times Hall, New York, recital in February and won for himself a handful of favorable press clippings—things not very easily come by in Manhattan. Said the *Herald Tribune*: "With technical deftness and lucidity he displayed a tone which was consistently musical in quality." The *Times* said "he is a young Canadian pianist with a future . . . His intent bearing held the audience in breathless silence and he filled his playing with delicate, but sharply delineated musical shapes."

•

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# *Easy Approach to Fish*

By MARJORIE THOMPSON FLINT

DURING the Lenten period fish assumes an important role in menu planning. Technically, it is flesh, but years of tradition have accustomed us to it as a food eligible for the fast days. It seems rather a pity that the consuming public is not completely aware of the varieties and deliciousness of the fish readily available on our markets all year around since actually the serving of fish should not be a novelty but part of the weekly menu routine.

A great deal of the unpleasant side of preparing fish for cooking has been eliminated with the advent of packaged frozen fillets. No longer do you have to approach a whole fish and look it squarely in the eye to determine whether or not it is bright and cheery enough for home consumption. Modern methods of merchandising fish also include the descaling and cleaning of the finny creatures, which is a tremendous help to the cook-in-chief.

For a slightly fancier-than-family dinner we suggest—

Hot Consommé
Poached Halibut with Shrimp Sauce
Buttered Broccoli
Franconia Potatoes
Tomato and Cress Salad
Lemon Sherbet with Macaroons

## *Poached Halibut*

*White Wine Court Bouillon*:

Combine in kettle—
- 2 quarts cold water
- 2-3 tsp. salt
- ½ cup diced celery
- 2 small carrots sliced
- 2 small onions sliced
- 3-4 sprigs parsley
- 1 bay leaf
- 3 cloves
- 4 peppercorns

Simmer together gently for 30 minutes and then add 1 cup dry white wine. Strain and use for poaching fish.

*To Poach Halibut*:

Using fillets or steaks allow 1 per person. Place fillets in large pan and almost cover with Court Bouillon. Cook for 12-15 minutes over gentle heat or until fish will flake when tested with a fork. Remove steaks to a hot platter and pour over the following sauce.

*Shrimp Sauce*:

For six people make 2 cups of Medium Cream Sauce using 1½ cups rich milk and ½ cup strained court bouillon. Add the shrimp from a 5 oz. tin (black back vein removed), 1 tbsp. chopped chives (or grated onion), 1 tbsp. chopped parsley, 1 tsp. Worcestershire Sauce. Taste for seasonings—the canned shrimp is apt to be salty so use a light hand with the salt shaker.

*Note*—If desired the halibut steaks may be pan broiled a nice golden brown and served with the Shrimp Sauce.

*Note No. 2*—Any canned or fresh seafood such as lobster or crabmeat may be used in place of shrimp in the above sauce.

## *Fillet Of Sole*

Poach 1½ lbs. fillet of sole in Court Bouillon (white wine) used in the preceding halibut recipe. Use a buttered shallow skillet for the poaching operation.

Melt 3 tbsp. butter and fry in it 2 chopped green onions for about 3 minutes. Add ½ lb. mushrooms sliced and cook for 5 minutes. Add 1 cup court bouillon from the fish and 1 cup cream. Immediately stir in 2 slightly beaten eggs and stir until the sauce thickens. Season with salt and pepper to taste. Pour immediately over the fillets and garnish with chopped parsley.

## *Sole Meuniere*

Dip the required number of fillets in seasoned milk or cream and then dust with flour. Cook in plenty of hot butter (4 tbsp. or more). Brown on both sides and remove to heated platter. Add some more butter to the pan heat and add 1 tsp. lemon juice and 2-3 tbsp. chopped parsley. Heat well and pour *very hot* over the fillets—the sauce should really sizzle.

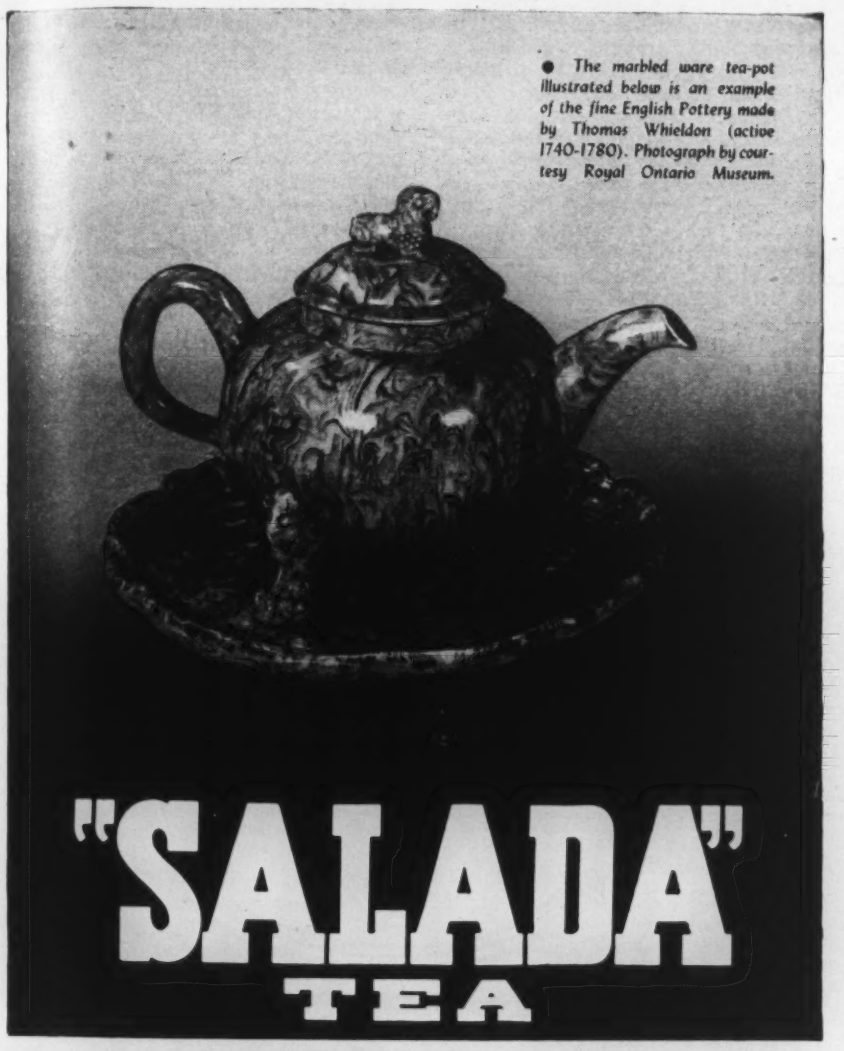
A coarser fleshed fish but no less enjoyable is the haddock.

## *Haddock Fillets*

Place 2 lbs. of haddock fillets in oiled shallow baking dish (or dishes). Sprinkle with salt and pepper. Cover fillets with your favorite poultry dressing about 2 inches deep. Cover dish with aluminum foil or lid for the first 10 minutes of baking and bake in hot oven of 500° F. for a total time of 15 minutes. Serve with Tartare Sauce.

*Dressing*:
- 4 cups soft bread crumbs
- 3 tbsp. chopped onion
- ½ cup finely chopped celery
- 1 tsp. salt
- ¼ tsp. pepper
- 1 tsp. poultry seasoning
- 1/3 cup melted butter or margarine
- Hot water or stock to moisten

Mix ingredients lightly with a fork.



● *The marbled ware tea-pot illustrated below is an example of the fine English Pottery made by Thomas Whieldon (active 1740-1780). Photograph by courtesy Royal Ontario Museum.*

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THE BOOKSHELF
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# Sherlock Holmes Made The Money But Doyle Still Disliked Him

By J. L. CHARLESWORTH

THE LIFE OF SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE — by John Dickson Carr — *Musson — $3.50.*

AS the creator of Sherlock Holmes, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle has a secure place in the history of English fiction; but his fame in one specialized field has hitherto tended to obscure his considerable achievements in other forms of writing and in other departments of life. Now, thanks to a sympathetic biographer, we have a clear picture of Conan Doyle, the man, and even after taking some discount for John Dickson Carr's enthusiasm for his subject, most readers of this book will agree that Doyle was great.

Chivalry and patriotism were the motive forces of Doyle's character. Both were instilled in him from his early youth by his mother, who appears to have been as remarkable as her son. She had a pride that was never shaken by material poverty, but it was not the false pride and ancestor-worship of the shabby genteel. It was rather a high sense of honor, taught to the boy along with heraldry and the stories of his forebears' knightly deeds.

Brought up as a Roman Catholic and educated at the famous Jesuit school of Stonyhurst, Doyle could have been assured of an excellent practice in his profession if he could have consented to outward conformity with the practices of his church. But, in the course of completing his education, he had become an agnostic and his own sense of honor would not permit him to accept under false pretences the benefits that the church would have thrown his way. He preferred forging a career unaided by the patronage of the faithful.

The preference, inevitable for Doyle's sensitive conscience, was also a piece of good fortune for his millions of future readers. For, if he had had an early success in medicine, he might never have tried to supplement a meagre income by writing. Even a man of his enormous energy would have found it virtually impossible to combine a literary output with an extensive medical practice.

As it happened, Dr. Doyle's practice made no greater demands on his time than did Dr. Watson's. While he waited for patients to ring at his door, on which his brass plate was polished by himself under cover of darkness, Doyle had leisure in which to try his hand at writing down the stories created by his fertile imagination. His practice eventually yielded £300 a year, but never more, and even in the eighties, that was not wealth. He married in 1885, at the age of 26.

The usual rejection slips greeted his early literary efforts, but an occasional story was sold. Then, in April, 1886, he completed "A Study in Scarlet," the first of a series that was to make the name of Sherlock Holmes famous throughout the English-speaking world. It was published in 1887, the author selling the copyright for £25. He was later to insist on better payment for his work.

## Never Grateful

Doyle was never properly grateful to Sherlock Holmes. It was Holmes that brought demands for his stories from editors in England and the United States, Holmes who paid his bills and relieved him of the drudgery of a general practitioner's life. But the author's own preference was for his historical novels, "Micah Clarke," "The White Company," and "Sir Nigel." In these, which never received the popularity they deserved and are little read today, Doyle combined the fruits of extensive historical research with his taste for heroic, spacious action. He put much more work into them than into his Holmes stories, but it was Holmes who made his fortune, and indeed gave him the time to spend in his reconstruction of England's glorious past.

With the outbreak of the South African War, Doyle temporarily deserted literature for his original profession. In charge of a military hospital, under conditions that were almost as bad as those that Florence Nightingale had met in the Crimean War, Doyle fought an epidemic of enteric fever while some of his colleagues broke under the strain. Then

—*From "What, No Ice?"*

**"There's a Train from Paddington—"**

he wrote his history of the Boer War as a justification and defence of British policy, which had been attacked by pro-Boers in England and by propagandists for England's enemies elsewhere. It was for this book rather than for his medical services that he was offered his knighthood. He accepted it, "the badge of a provincial mayor," only after a long argument with his mother, who finally persuaded him that refusal would be an insult to the King.

Mr. Carr also tells of Doyle's personal investigation of some criminal cases, resulting in the exoneration of men who had been unjustly convicted. Without accepting the evidence of spiritualism that Doyle found convincing, his biographer treats Doyle's crusade for this belief with more fairness than it commanded in his lifetime. Doyle was convinced of the truth of his belief and it would have been inconsistent with his character if he had not followed his belief wherever it might lead him.

Doyle has been fortunate in his biographer, who is also an author of many detective stories. All practisers of this type of fiction owe a debt to the creator of Sherlock Holmes, and Mr. Carr has paid his debt by a biography as readable and exciting as a detective story.

## Good Perspective

By JOHN BISHOP

THE FIRST ROMANTICS—by Malcolm Elwin—*Longmans, Green—$4.00.*

UNDER the label of biography, much sentimental tosh and considerable pseudo-psychoanalytic twaddle have been written around the lives of William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge, the two great pioneers of the Romantic Movement in English poetry. Many of these literary studies run into several volumes, being both exhaustive and exhausting. In the compass of slightly over two hundred and fifty pages, "The First Romantics" presents as fine a biographical perspective as we have seen of Wordsworth and Coleridge, and even finds room for the life of Robert Southey as well. There seems to be little doubt that both Coleridge and Wordsworth (each of whom is given far fuller treatment than Southey, and justifiably so, we think) appear as their contemporaries knew them, instead of as the literary gods their biographers have constructed. Surely the author could have had no higher aim than this, and he has succeeded.

As a literary historian, Malcolm Elwin has displayed considerable shrewdness and a patient unwillingness to accept, without reservation, the final judgments enunciated by his forerunners in biography. Thackeray, Landor, Reade and Powys have all been "done" by him with a freshness of outlook and a keenness of penetration that are again evident in his latest careful work.

Of the three bards, undoubtedly the apple of Elwin's eye is Coleridge, easily the most admirable as a man, easily the unhappiest, too. Wordsworth is very definitely put in his place, with his selfishness, his irascibility when criticized, his complete dependence on sister Dorothy (even to answering his personal letters), and his "twittering timidity".

The book reminds us of an aphorism about Wordsworth, credited to Walter Savage Landor. Fairly late in life, the co-author of "Lyrical Ballads" (who had always despised money) had the luck to "come into" a cool four thousand pounds. But the financial horizons, opened up to Wordsworth's eyes by this windfall, unfortunately deflected his vision from the purely aesthetic. As Landor puts it, he had one eye on a daffodil and the other on a canal share.

## Pioneering

By JOHN PAUL

THE LAND OF THE CROOKED TREE—by U. P. Hedrick—*Oxford*—$2.00.

IN 1874 pioneering got under way in the forest peninsula between Lakes Michigan and Huron. The area was known as *L'Arbre Croche* ("Crooked Tree"), a name that had been given it 300 years before by Jesuit missionaries. The author's father was one of those pioneers who cleared the district. This report, semi-autobiographical and semi-fictional, is a fascinating record of the process. There is a rich parade of the charms and thrills of nature in all seasons, which Mr. Hedrick, understandably (he is now Emeritus Director of the New York State Agricultural Experimental Station), has handled with sympathy and authority. But equally important are the colorful characters who move in and out of the Hedrick family's orbit.

Life was jam-packed with excitement: bear hunting, butchering days, the circus, maple sugar time, the coming of the railroad, mother's poultry, father's livestock, the general store, life at school.

This is a fine piece of regional literature and although the locale is upper Michigan it could very easily be that of rural Ontario during the same period.

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THE BOOKSHELF

# A Significant Poetic Dissection Of Minds Maimed by the War

By JOHN L. WATSON

THE HEAT OF THE DAY—by Elizabeth Bowen — *McClelland & Stewart* — $3.25.

THE WAR has given us innumerable novels of action and relatively few novels of contemplation. We know only too well what men, in fleets and battalions, did in the war but we know all too little about what the war did to the minds of men—and women — who faced it in passive rather than active roles; what the terrible significance of world-war did to those whose patterns of civilized values it hopelessly disarranged.

Miss Bowen's latest, and best, novel is set in the bruised and battered London of 1942 and is concerned with probing deep into the bruised and battered souls of a small group of its citizens. Stella Rodney, an attractive and intelligent divorcée, is importuned by Harrison, a mysterious counter-espionage agent, who brings her the fantastic report that her lover, Robert Kelway, an official of the War Office and a veteran of Dunkirk, is in the pay of the Germans. Harrison offers to withhold this information from his superiors in return for Stella's favours and—even more important, apparently — the privilege of sharing her fashionable West-end flat.

His suit is unsuccessful but he continues so to arouse Stella's curiosity to the end that she must, and does, discover the truth about Robert's activities and in doing so reveals to us a number of truths about the relationship of modern man to the society which has become too complicated for him to understand.

Each of the characters in this none-too-promising plot is a symbol of a whole stratum of modern civilization. Stella is "good county", capable of regarding property as something more than a commercial asset and, therefore, capable of loyalty. Robert is the inheritor of a commercial bourgeois tradition, the scion of a family whose notion of property is something to be sold at a profit and whose milieu is a breeding-ground for treachery. Harrison is the man of no class and no tradition, heaved up by the war into a position of temporary authority, admiring himself for what he has become and despising himself for what he will never be. All three have been cut adrift from their insecure moorings by the tempest of war and each is searching for a harbour that will shelter him from the buffetings of his own disillusion.

Stella and Harrison are convincing characters, but Robert is not, though, by the very nature of his activities, he ought to be the most absorbing one. It seems that no modern writer has yet been able to draw a convincing picture of a traitor except, perhaps, Rebecca West—and her subjects were, unfortunately, very real ones. The minor characters, like Stella's son and Robert's mother and the wonderful, lovable, amoral Louie, are extraordinarily vivid creatures.

Miss Bowen is, of course, pre-eminently a poet. Her approach to the problems of human behaviour is that of the poet, and her means of expression are those of the poet. Her "prose", then, cannot be judged by the common standards of prose, nor can her narrative style, because, for her, outward realities are merely poetic symbols of inner truths. Her extraordinary emotional acuity requires for its expression a style that is exaggeratedly, sometimes almost grotesquely, tortuous and involved, full of Jamesian subtleties and circumlocutions. Her subject is the human personality and her instruments are the scalpel and the probe. When she dissects her characters we can see the tissues quiver and the muscles twitch. We can watch the psychological reaction to every sort of social impact, but we can never get quite far enough away from the protagonists to see them as whole men and women. They have no stature as actors. They are important only as subject matter, only insofar as they react violently to certain specific stimuli.

If "The Heat of the Day" is something less than a great novel, it is because it is short on flesh-and-blood people—not at all because it lacks significance, or intelligence, or beauty.

Scratch-pad drawing of Villiers ship "Joseph Conrad" by Arthur Nelles.

## Shellback

By MALCOLM NELLES

THE SET OF THE SAILS—by Alan Villiers—*Saunders*—$4.75.

AS a small boy Alan Villiers was fascinated by the square-rigged sailing ships which were still to be seen in Melbourne, Australia, where he grew up. In 1918, at the age of fifteen, he found himself a berth as an apprentice in one of the few surviving square-riggers and was on his way to become a master in sail. He was born too late to achieve this ambition, but not too late to record the dying days of sail in a number of books about his voyages.

Villiers sailed in the grain trade from Australia to England and became part owner of a ship. Later he bought a small full-rigged ship and converted her into a sea-going training vessel for boys. In intervals of deep-sea sailing he worked ashore as a newspaperman. "The Set of the Sails" is his autobiography, and covers all the voyages he has already written about.

When Villiers could no longer find square-riggers in which to sail he was forced into fore-and-afters and even, in desperation, into a steamship. During the Second World War he served in the R.N.V.R., and his intolerance of landsmen was tempered by good-natured acceptance of the men who sailed in his flotilla of landing craft.

Villiers has a high regard for square-rigged sailing ships and looks down on men who sail mere fore-and-afters. He has no use at all for steamship sailors, and landsmen are beyond the pale. Yachtsmen are particularly offensive. It is fortunate that such a salty individual can write about the glories and hardships of deep-sea sailing in concise and straightforward prose which communicates his feeling for sailing ships as individuals.


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PORTS OF CALL

# Romantic Mediterranean Island Now Linked By Air Service

By EGERTON SMYTHE

THERE'S a lovely little island called Majorca lying between Spain and Italy on the blue of the Mediterranean. Regarded since the days of Chopin and George Sand as one of the most romantic places of refuge in the world, it has suddenly become a contender for the patronage of North American honeymooners because of two recent events—the devaluation of the peseta by the Spanish government and the opening of the first direct air service between the United States and Barcelona.

Long a haven for Spanish newlyweds, a winter resort for wealthy Englishmen and the rendezvous of European writers and artists, Majorca is now close enough to New York — via Clipper — and inexpensive enough, thanks to the favorable exchange for the dollar, to attract travellers in number.

Flights to Spain leave LaGuardia Field twice weekly and stop at Boston, the Azores and Lisbon before arriving in Barcelona 19½ flight hours later. Majorca is only one hour from Barcelona by plane, overnight by boat.

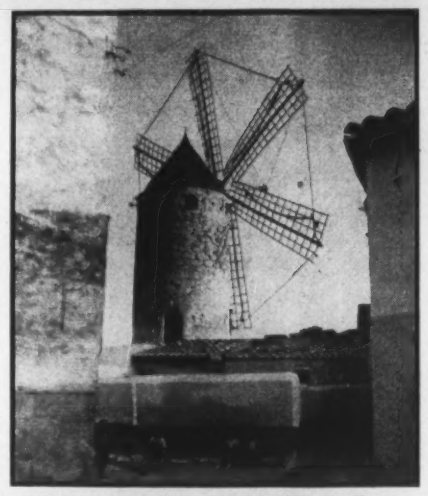
Iberia, the national airline of Spain, has several DC-3 flights a day from Barcelona to the island. One-way fare is 160 pesetas, and since the American tourist dollar is now worth 25 pesetas as compared to the 16.4 pesetas of some time ago, $6.40 will buy a ticket. A moonlight boat trip over the Mediterranean on the two-decker, Ciudad de Palma, costs $6.80 plus another $1.80 for dinner.

Warmed by winds from Africa, Majorca has a semi-tropical climate; the thirties rarely goes down into the thirties and it is often warm enough to go swimming in December. Almond trees billowing into clouds of white blossoms in February signals the end of "winter" on the island.

Thirty-five miles long and equally wide, Majorca is threaded with mountains in the northwest and bound from the sea by a wall of rock while the southeast is gently rolling with pastures and plains and white beaches fringed with huge, umbrella pines. It is a picturesque island of olive groves —their trees gnarled and twisted into weird figures—rice fields and foothills and narrow, winding roads. Days there offer a sky to match the brilliant blue of the ocean and every evening brings a canopy of stars and the faint scent of tropical flowers.

## The Carefree Hours

Most Majorcans are farmers — friendly, industrious people who live in stone houses built by their ancestors and still use the water wheels and windmills of Don Quixote's time.



—Photo courtesy Pan American World Airways.

**WINDMILLS of the Don Quixote type dot the landscape of Majorca, island paradise lying between Spain and Italy in the blue Mediterranean.**

Their lives—calm and peaceful as the countryside about them by day, jolly and gay as their Spanish music in the carefree hours of evening—have set the mood of Majorca and attracted artists and writers from the world over to its shores.

It was here, among the natural beauties of a Mediterranean land, that the famous statesman-poet of Spain—Jovellanos—passed his years of exile, that Chopin lived with George Sand, that Ruben Dario produced so much of his poetry. And this lent a certain romantic air to Majorca which attracted a great many writers and artists in the early thirties—so many in fact, that a daily newspaper was published in English for this colony.

## Modern Swank

There are several fine hotels on Majorca: the Mediterraneo is a swank, modernistic building on the water and across the bay from the central part of Palma, the biggest city on the island and seat of the government. A large room there, with bath and meals included, costs about $8 a day and less than that during December and January. The Hotel Victoria, next to the Mediterraneo, offers a room and bath on the American plan for $6 a day.

The vine-covered Formentor, across the island from Palma, is a de luxe resort-hotel and Greta Garbo's headquarters when she visits Majorca. Accommodations there are $9 per day per person.

Meals served in the hotels are of French cuisine but native food can be ordered at several fine restaurants including the Alhambra and the Orienta, both in Palma. Two dollars in either place will buy a complete meal including Majorcan soup — a bread concoction seasoned with a bit of garlic — hors d'oeuvres, fish, meat, salad, dessert and the proper wines and still leave money for an ample tip. Lobster, shrimp and ensaimada, a sweet bread served with coffee at breakfast, are food specialties of Majorca.

## Mountain And Beach

Despite the pastoral quiet of the island, there is much to occupy the tourist. Mountain climbers will find sufficient elevation for their sport; there are tennis courts at some of the hotels and plenty of beaches for the swimmers. Palma has several theatres and one of the most magnificent bull rings in all of Spain.

Prices on Majorca are lower than those in Spain and now that the tourist dollar buys even more pesetas, shopping has become doubly attractive to the visitors. The island is noted for its lace, jewellery of delicate silver filigree and handblown glassware in gorgeous shades of green and amber, and all can be purchased for little in American money. A large and elaborate Gordiola vase, for instance, costs no more than $3.

Sightseeing around Majorca is the best tourist entertainment because of the varied architecture. Because of its excellent harbor, the island has been a prize for conquering nations since ancient times and the Greeks, Phoenicians, Franks, Moslems and Spanish, all of whom have possessed Majorca, have left their stamp on it. There are lovely French villas around the bay, Baroque-style houses built around huge courtyards, remains of Arab baths dating from the tenth century and restored buildings of the Renaissance. Even the smallest Majorcan village has a big and elaborate church, and Palma is dominated by a tremendous Gothic cathedral, started in the thirteenth century and toned to a golden color with age.

Daily, conducted tours are available at $2 and there is an especially romantic one to Valldemosa, the former monastery in which Chopin and Sand spent a winter. It is now a museum housing mementos of their lives and while the visitors roam through it, a pianist softly plays a Chopin nocturne.

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THE OTHER PAGE

# Old Ben's Discovery

By W. B. FOSTER

"IT'S closer to the proletariat than ever before."

"What is?" I asked.

"The Canadian Senate," was the reply.

My friend, Old Ben, had come into the office, found a chair and put his feet on a desk.

He always announced his discoveries by a short, direct statement that piqued my curiosity. He depended on me to ask questions to draw him out.

"The Senate close to the proletariat?" I said, unbelieving. "How do you make that out?"

"The law says," replied Old Ben, "that a senator must have three qualifications. He must be a British subject, he must be at least 30 years old and he must own real property of a value of not less than $4,000, free of all encumbrances."

"It's always been that way," I said.

"Exactly," agreed Old Ben. "Those were the qualifications in 1867 when Canada was formed and they're the qualifications today. No change at all."

"What's wrong with the qualifications?" I asked.

"Nothing," replied Old Ben; "nothing at all. It's no harder nor easier now than in 1867 to be a British subject. But human life has lengthened considerably since the time of Confederation. A man of 30 has more years ahead of him now than his counterpart of 1867. A senator, if appointed in time, should last longer now. Fewer appointments should be necessary than when the span of life was shorter."

"I never thought of it that way," I said. "Ben, you must have been in executive session with yourself."

"The big change," said Old Ben, getting out his pipe, "is in the property qualifications. It's like I said when I came in . . . the Senate is getting closer to the proletariat."

"A senator still has to have a $4,000 property," I said, "and there mustn't be any mortgage or lien on it."

"I know," replied Old Ben; "I know. But inflation has come a long way since 1867. Back at the time of Confederation it took quite a shack to be worth $4,000. Few men had a house of that value with no mortgage on it."

"I see what you're driving at, Ben," I said. "A house worth $4,000 at the birth of Canada was probably finished in mahogany or teakwood."

"That's it," agreed Old Ben. "You get the idea. But now anything with a roof on it is worth $4,000. The number of $4,000 properties in this country today is staggering. Where one man could qualify for the Senate at the time these rules were made, why, 500 can qualify now."

"It's just like you said when you came in, Ben," I agreed. "You never throw a discovery at me without having the proof to back it up."

"Mind you," said Ben, "I don't say it's right and I don't say it's wrong. Without prejudice, I just reached the laboratory fact that the Senate is now closer to the proletariat than ever before."

"It just struck me," I said, "a senator's salary was once $1,000 a year and now it's $6,000 a year with no increase in the property qualification. The job has grown in attractiveness."

"Another laboratory fact," agreed Old Ben.

• •

# Gallant Lady's Problems

By J. E. MIDDLETON

"I SUPPOSE most people have lucid intervals. I had one the other day when I decided to get rid of my hens. Coarse grain prices are out of sight and feed-wheat is not to be had. I have enough feed in the barn to winter a few cattle. The rest I sold, on a wintry day, with a foot of snow resting on soft mud. Cars and trucks made my yard one vast slop, and I had to go back to overalls, puttees and men's overshoes."

Cecilia Faraday was talking—not mildly. She is the Gallant Lady I have mentioned on this page from time to time, who stepped off the concert-stage to marry a stock farmer. Since his untimely death twenty years ago she has carried-on; not unprofitably, despite wind, weather, wars and grotesque hired men.

"Are you feeding many pups now?" I asked.

She didn't rise to the old tale of the hired man's live-stock, but remained stern and censorious. "I was doing my bit to feed the hungry people of Europe, but our statesmen are making that job impossible. I wish they would get lucid intervals, but that seems unlikely. They just go blundering ahead, full of self-satisfaction, proteins and carbohydrates. I used to see them in Ottawa, at recitals. (Their wives brought them.) I found out then why a white vest has four buttons close together at the bottom; a heavy strain there!"

She chuckled for a moment at the memory, but returned to her muttons with a question. "Who's going to feed sheep, or pigs, or cattle, or even hens, at a steady loss? Of course some of us might do it for amusement, but then I suppose the government might clap on an entertainment-tax. I was reading the other day that insanity was increasing. Some psychiatrist was trying to scare us all. He needn't have bothered; we knew it all the time, and didn't mind much.

"By the way, I had a man last month who wasn't quite a hundred per cent up aloft. He was recommended to me as a good worker with no bad habits. Hard luck had got him into a poor-house and he felt like getting out. I learned, after I hired him, that he was—well, peculiar; harmless, but choose-y. I told him to clean out the hen-houses, but he said he didn't think he cared to. It would be a job too hard on his clothes, and besides, he had heard that chickens had lice. He preferred to split wood. And he did—like a Trojan. He carried all the big knotty chunks down to the furnace-room and kept on splitting until he had the woodshed jammed to the roof with the sweetest lot of beech and maple you ever saw. So I'm all right for the winter."

There is one thing about Cecilia's laugh that you remember, aside from its heartiness. That is the mellow quality of her upper register. Critics wrote kindly of it long ago, and would yet if they could hear it.

"He was said to be a good milker," she resumed. "I was impressed when he washed his hands and face carefully before each milking—and even combed his hair to a frightful state of sleekness. But he got more dirt into the milk than anyone else I ever saw. He was deaf too. I damaged the *bel-canto* side of my glottis giving him instructions. He heard them but that made no difference. He did what he liked, and advised me, 'Don't yell, Mrs. Faraday. Speak nice and quiet like you always used to.'

"But he was an earnest soul, according to his dim lights. At Angelus time every evening he would drop to his knees, sometimes on one side of the kitchen range, sometimes on the other, but always in an inconvenient spot for me, getting supper. I said to him 'Why don't you go into the living-room and kneel on the register? It's warmer there.' I'm afraid that was a deadly insult, though I didn't mean it so. In a couple of days he was gone, and, I admit, I breathed more easily. Do you know of a good man for a modest pasture farm? Neither do I."


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# THE BUSINESS FRONT

*P. M. Richards, Financial Editor* SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, APRIL 5, 1949 *Rodney Grey, Asst. Financial Editor*

## 1949 Budget Marks Turning-Away From An Enlightened Policy

By RODNEY GREY

**The 1949 Federal budget puts more cash into the pockets of individuals, but major arguments can be made that it represents a turning-away from the policy that is necessary for Canada. Below is set out some of the economic reasoning in support of the new budget; the arguments against it are analyzed and evaluated. Canadians who are concerned with the problems of the whole community have little reason to rejoice over the budget. It represents a failure to apply necessary policies.**

IT SEEMS agreed that Mr. Abbott's budget is nine-tenths politically motivated, but there has been as yet little examination of the other tenth. The purely economic side of the 1949 Dominion budget warrants extended comment.

Though income tax levels have generally been lower in Canada than in the United States (with the exception of taxes on middle-income groups) the effect of the general sales tax and luxury taxes has been to make the federal tax structure less progressive than may be desirable for normal conditions. The lowering of personal income rates and raising of exemptions, and the reduction of luxury taxes, makes the tax burden less heavy on the low-income groups.

An argument stressed by Mr. Abbott and supported by many businessmen, though it may be hard to prove statistically, is that now is the time to reduce the total burden. At the top of the boom, when the leveling-off period is beginning, is the time to reduce the burden and prevent a down turn. By the stimulus given to consumer spending and the boost to business confidence it may be possible to help stabilize Canada's income and employment at high levels.

Probably more important than the direct monetary stimulus to consumer spending is the psychological effect. It is business and consumer confidence that is important. There has been developing in the business side of our economy some hesitation and doubt about the continuance of a high level of national income—it was in the business sector of Mr. Howe's investment forecast that weakening was revealed. Most of that stemmed from fear of deterioration in international trade and a falling of domestic consumption. The support to consumer spending given by tax reduction should do much to quiet those fears.

An important move is the reduction of the tax burden on small business. The lowering of the corporate income tax from 30 per cent to 10 per cent for companies whose profits are less than $10,000, combined with the 10 per cent common stock dividend credit for personal income tax, is intended to put small businesses in a better competitive position.

As most small businesses are in highly competitive industries, the benefits of this tax reduction should eventually be passed to consumers. The main effects will probably be that tax reductions will absorb price increases in many service industries and more small businesses will be started.

### Double Tax

The elimination of a portion of double taxation on dividends is achieved by a 10 per cent tax credit on income from dividends on common stock. Dealers are hoping that this measure will stimulate sales of common stocks and make investment in small businesses more attractive. The double taxation of corporate income has been a continual bugbear; we have lagged behind other countries in eliminating an essentially unjust and illogical tax situation. This move is one in the right direction, but there is still a long way to go.

The double incidence of taxation on bond interest and stock dividends is, in effect, a very great discrimination against those people whose sole income is from those sources. It works a hardship upon those whose total income is subject to only a low personal income tax; via the corporate income tax they pay a much higher rate. For the government to so discriminate is for it to say that one source of income of individuals —wages and salaries—is more socially desirable than another source of income—income from investments.

The extension of the forward period for carry-over of losses to five years from three years is an application to business of the principle of cyclical budgeting. It is an interesting comment on the state of public opinion in Canada that among many who have pressed for the extension of the carry-over period for losses may be found many ardent critics of the federal contra-cyclical policy. What Mr. Abbott has in part abandoned because of polical pressure is the very thing that many of his critics have seriously demanded should be available to business. There can be no doubt that the twelve-month budget period has little logic; the extension of the carry-over period is a recognition that more realistic tax policies are necessary.

It appears then, that there are some important economic reasons in favor of the new budget.

### Reasons Con

Against these reasons may be listed several important considerations. Of greatest importance is the argument that now is not the time to reduce the total burden of taxation. Though a continued progress to higher levels of national income (in money terms) has meant a substantial surplus over the past three years, yet since 1945 federal government revenue has been declining. Attention directed to the annual surplus has obscured the fact that for three years tax rates have been falling; this budget continues this policy in making a sharp reduction in the total burden. While the arguments listed in favor of rearranging the burden of taxation are formidable, there are many economists that claim a substantial surplus is still required, in order to further reduce the national debt, provide for anti-depression financial operations and provide for anticipated defence expenses.

Obscured by the attention paid to the surplus, particularly by political opponents of the present Ottawa government, is the fact that the net deflationary force of a surplus is much less than the surplus figure recorded. Much of the surplus has been used for debt reduction; the repayment of federal debt has meant that a substantial amount of money has found its way back to the community. It has not been withdrawn from circulation, which it would have to be if it were to exercise anything more than a temporary deflationary effect. Those commentators who believe that a surplus is not justified because of fears of business recession ignore the fact that not all of a surplus represents a deflationary force.

A second argument, the validity of which will be revealed only with the passage of time, is that the further increase in corporate income tax on profits above $77,000 may affect the incentive of investors and entrepreneurs. The reduction in personal income tax may well offset this, but the effect on incentive is not accurately measured by percentage changes in tax levels. Again, it is the businessman's outlook that is important, and small changes in tax rates may have a large effect on business confidence and willingness to invest that is hard to measure accurately. There is not enough information available on tax levels and incentive for any commentator to make categorical statements now about investment incentive and the effect on it of tax levels or changes in tax levels. When more attention is paid to tax research in Canada, that will be a problem worth investigating.

The tax relief to consumers will mean a greater demand for U.S. imports—for more spending power for Canadians usually goes to U.S. made goods. This will make Mr. Abbott's exchange control job more difficult.

A logical result of Mr. Abbott's failing to carry through the program of planned budgeting for surpluses in boom times is that the financial relations between the provinces and the Dominion must be re-evaluated. One of the most important arguments for giving to the Dominion the important personal and corporate income tax and succession tax fields is that to adequately carry out a contra-cyclical policy the taxing power of the central government should be as extensive as possible. The full weight of the important taxes should be manipulated by one government —in fact, it will have to be manipulated by one government if any sort of policy to level off the top of a boom and fill in the trough of depression is to be achieved.

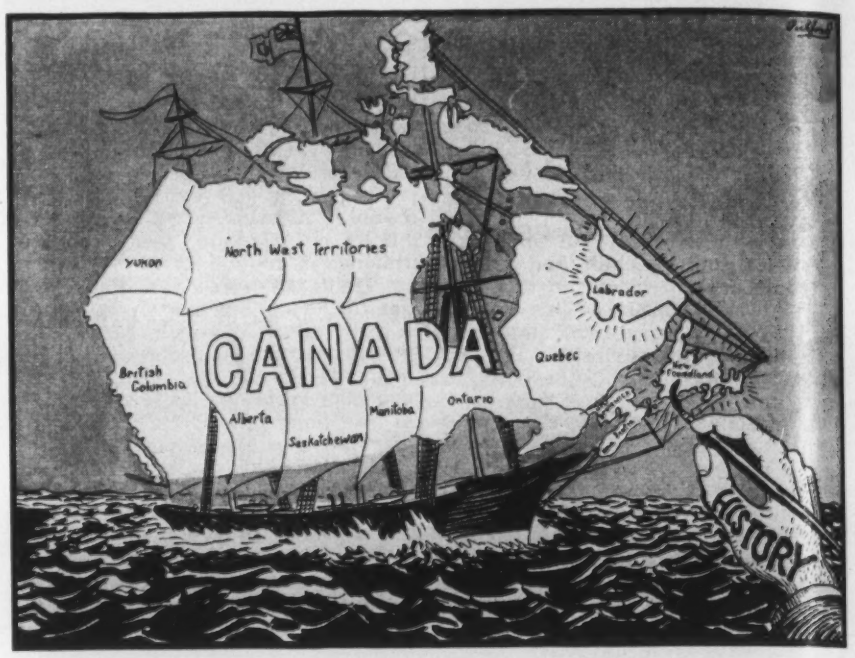
Now it appears that democratic politics—the pressure of a militant opposition, the desire of citizens to have more of their earned dollar, the general unwillingness to tolerate the necessary high levels of direct taxation, and the general failure of the government leaders and the newspapers to create an informed public opinion—means the general political unworkability in Canada at the present time of a sensible and adequate federal financial policy.

If that is the case, then it is open to supporters of provincial rights to claim that Dominion-provincial financial relations must be re-examined. There are other important reasons for giving to the Dominion complete control over the important tax fields, but it appears that this one reason is no longer valid.

### Policy Issue

This brings up perhaps the most important implication of the new budget. That is: can we have in Canada adequate government financial policy? Many commentators are convinced that contra-cyclical budgeting is desirable, sensible and very necessary, but they are also convinced that politically it is impossible. An informed newspaper, which might be expected to know better, has referred to the argument for cyclical budgeting as "high-sounding buncombe". And yet in the combination of a number of not very complicated methods (of which cyclical budgeting is one of the most important) of combatting the evils of depression lies the only hope of free enterprise surviving in a modified form. If, for reasons of party and self-interest, it is made impossible for a government which maintains policies which seem best in the long run to continue, then the advocates of free enterprise may well be dubious of the continued existence of the system they support. The best service that businessmen could render the business community is to support contra-cyclical policies.

The economic arguments against this pre-election budget are formidable. Though we may rejoice at the prospect of added cash in our pockets, there is good reason to mark the 1949 budget as a turning away from enlightened policy.




THE BUSINESS ANGLE

## Recession? Maybe Not!

By P. M. RICHARDS

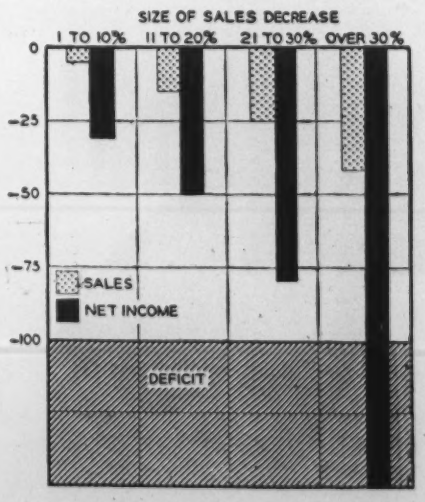
AT A MOMENT when many businessmen in the United States, and some in Canada, are looking anxiously at signs that business activity is slowing down, and wondering if this decline from peak-of-the-boom levels is going to deepen into a real depression, Mr. Howe and Mr. Abbott have arisen to give reassurance to their fellow-Canadians, by providing facts which seem to promise that business activity and employment and profits should be satisfactorily high for the rest of this year at least.

The Minister of Trade and Commerce's facts were contained in a report, prepared by the research branch of his department and outlined in an article on this page last week, on the 1949 outlook for private and public investment in Canada. It covered the intentions of Canadian businessmen, governments, institutions, farmers, etc., to invest money in durable assets during the year—actual plans, not vague hopes. They added up to a grand total of capital expenditures in Canada this year of $3.3 billion, which is 8 per cent more than the program of slightly over $3.0 billion carried out last year.

Of course, there are many uncertainties in the world business outlook, the development of which could unfavorably affect capital investment plans in Canada, and the report recognizes this. But similar surveys made for 1947 and 1948 proved to have a high degree of accuracy. The point is that capital investment in durable goods is the most productive kind of spending there is; it makes the most jobs and the most general prosperity. With $3.3 billion of it to be done this year, it should prove a powerful check to recession.

Then Finance Minister Abbott came up with his budget of tax reductions, which removes some 750,000 Canadians from the lists of those who pay income taxes, gives substantial tax cuts to another 2,150,000, and reduces or eliminates taxes on a long list of goods. Changes in the corporation tax on profits give relief to small companies but increase the burden on larger corporations. However, business as a whole will benefit substantially from the stimulus resulting from a generally increased public purchasing power, and the forces of recession thus suffer another setback. Furthermore, and this is an important point, this stimulus occurs at the very point in the business cycle when it should be most effective, at the beginning of recession.

This support for business is particularly welcome because of business's present vulnerability resulting from high costs of production and the consequent high break-even point in volume between profit and loss. Today a decline in sales is likely to produce a relatively much larger decline in profits; unless a corporation can do a large volume of business in relation to its capacity, at adequate prices, it may not be able to stay in business at all.




Average percentage change, 1947-48, in sales and net income, of 185 manufacturing corporations reporting sales decrease, grouped by size of sales decrease.

### Concerns Everybody

Clearly this is a matter of concern for labor and for government and for everyone interested in the maintenance of a reasonably stable level of national well-being, not only for profits-takers. Refuting the often-heard claim that the argument for profits is motivated solely by greed, a glance at the diagram below (reproduced from the National City Bank of New York's monthly letter for March) shows that the case for adequate profits is not only strong but compelling. Of the U.S. companies which had issued their 1948 financial statements at the time the bank letter was published, only 57 per cent reported increases in net income over 1947; 43 per cent had decreases. About 6 per cent had actual deficits, even in a year regarded as so generally prosperous. Among the manufacturing companies which published both sales and earnings figures, about one out of five experienced declines in sales.

For this important minority of companies, what the bank letter calls "the scissors-like effect" of a recession in sales volume combined with high or rising costs is clearly shown in the diagram. The changes ranged from an average decline of 28 per cent in net income for the companies having sales decreases of 1 to 10 per cent, to net deficits for those having decreases of over 30 per cent.

This is broadly significant, says the bank letter, of the multiple impact of diminished volume on earnings.

# U.K. Trade "Gap" Is Closed: Dollar Problem Remains

By JOHN L. MARSTON
*Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London*

**The latest Economic Survey of the United Kingdom shows that at last the overall trade deficit has been met. The dollar problem—how to make British exports to the dollar areas equal necessary imports from dollar areas—still remains. The possibility of sterling devaluation is now being seriously considered.**

*London.*

LATE LAST YEAR, for the European side of the Marshall Plan, the financial experts estimated a net deficit of $1,448 million on the U.K. balance of payments for the 12 months to end-June next. The Economic Survey for 1949 reveals, instead, a surplus of $120 million for the first half of the period, to December last, and a prospective deficit of $60 million in the second half, to June. If the latter figure materializes, there will be a net surplus of $60 million for the twelvemonth, and the original estimate will be proved wrong to the extent of $1,408 million.

From this remarkable phenomenon two deductions can be made. Official estimates, including those of the latest Economic Survey, are not to be trusted. Secondly, the notorious "gap" has really been closed at last.

The unreliability of forecasts is not the only reason why the Survey has not been treated too seriously. It follows lines already well defined, emphasizing the priorities to which we are by now well accustomed: productive efficiency, expansion of dollar-earning exports, economy of dollar-costing imports, colonial development.

But it seems to take no account of the change in the world situation since the Survey of a year previously. An export target of 155 per cent of 1938 volume by the end of 1949, compared with 150 per cent at the end of 1948, seems perversely to ignore the evidence that the dreaded contraction of exports has already begun. The bland assumption that business will be a little more active than last year, production a little increased, consumption fully maintained, and capital investment just a little reduced, is not in accord with prevailing business sentiment in Britain, which is very cautious, in some cases downright pessimistic.

The Survey has, however, put the present situation in perspective. 1946 was the year of reconversion to peacetime production. 1947 suffered the fuel crisis in the late-winter and the spring, the dollar crisis in the following autumn. 1948 was the first year of true postwar recovery. 1949, it seems, is to be the year of consolidation, rather than of any dramatic advance.

## Dollars Necessary

At first glance, it would seem that consolidation on basis of balanced payments was not an unduly difficult task. If production is, at last, equal to consumption, the problem of producing more and selling more abroad to pay for imports would seem to be no longer urgent. On the contrary, as is well known, the periodical injection of dollars into the British economy is essential to the maintenance of activity and consumption on its present scale.

The explanation is, of course, that not all British exports are "requited" with imports, and the overall balance represents an export surplus with sterling and soft-currency areas, counterbalanced by an excess of imports with the dollar area. While this state of affairs persists the position is fundamentally unstable. So, with the broad problem of underproduction now solved, the problem of paying for dollar imports stands out above all else.

The dollar deficit has been reduced from $800 million in the first half of 1948 to $560 million in the second half, and a further contraction, to $460 million, is estimated for the first half of 1949. The crucial question is, what happens next? With no obvious conviction, the British Government urges exporters to strengthen their efforts in the U.S.A. and Canada. It repeats the old formulae: switch purchases from dollar to non-dollar countries; develop the sterling area's production of primary commodities which America needs.

## End of E.R.P.

But in three years' time at most the Marshall Plan will be drawing to an end. The development of production in alternative areas and in sterling countries which are potentially larger suppliers to the dollar area is a matter of many years — 10 years, it is now said, for the ill-fated groundnut scheme in Tanganyika to reach full maturity. Most of the onus in the next year or two must fall on British manufacturers.

From the Economic Survey one would suppose that nothing had happened in the outside world since the importance of dollar exports was first stressed. Their importance is stressed again, and, again, the government expresses its determination to assist the trade in every way possible. But in the meantime the sellers' market in the U.S.A. is ending.

Even such goods as motor-cars, which have been sensationally successful in the U.S. market recently, have, according to one leading industrialist concerned, no place in that market when the replacement boom is over. And there may be the same resistance to many manufactured goods in non-dollar markets, so that even the overall balance proves to be a phenomenon of only a few months.

It is well to face the fact that, as matters stand, no action is being taken which can close the dollar gap. The conventional talk about improving quality and cutting costs cannot disguise the fact that, against high tariffs and other restrictions, even the maintenance of exports at their present rate may be impossible without some drastic change in the currency. Devaluation of sterling, hitherto—for quite valid reasons—ruled out of account, is becoming a distinct possibility.

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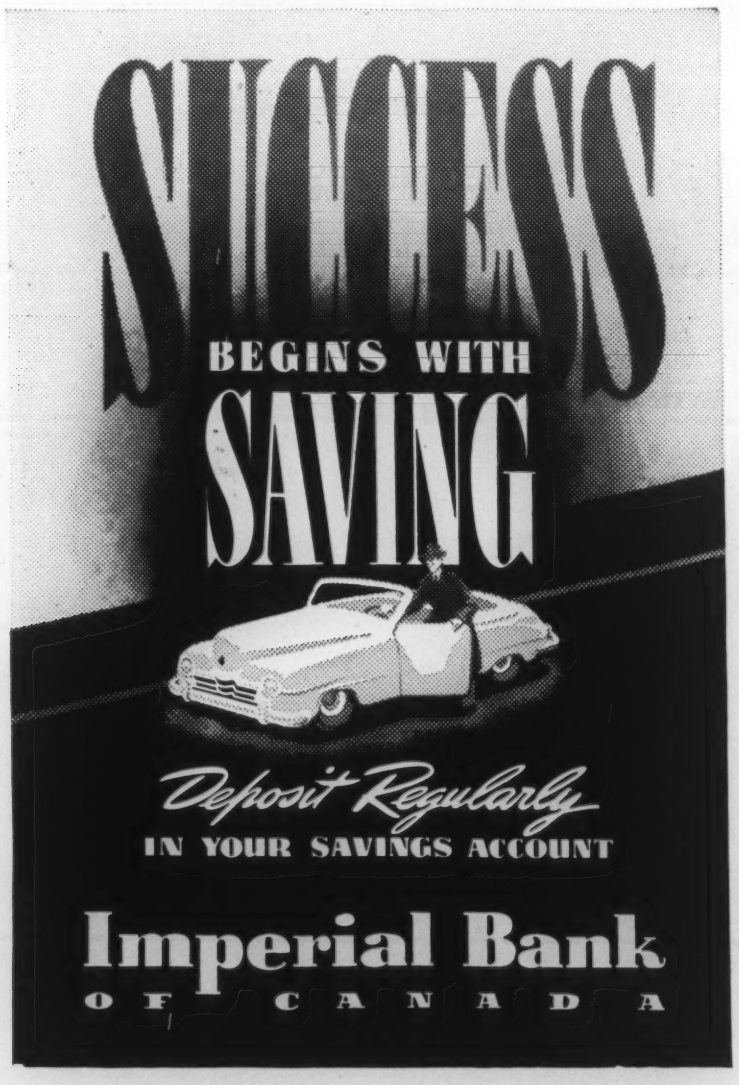


**NOTICE OF DIVIDEND**

**SOUTH BRAZEAU PETROLEUMS LIMITED**

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of One Cent (1c) per share has been declared payable to Shareholders of the Company of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on Thursday, the 14th day April, 1949, and that the said Dividend is declared payable on Friday, the 29th day of April, 1949.

Since the books of the Company will be closed as of Thursday, April 14th, 1949, register of transfers should be completed prior to this date.

Calgary, Alberta, March 19th, 1949.

By Order of the Board.
F. NYE, Secretary.

**Shares of the Company are transferable through Prudential Trust Company Limited, at Montreal, Toronto, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver, Canada.**

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NEWS OF THE MINES

# INCO 1948 Profit Second Highest In History Of The Company

By JOHN M. GRANT

INTERNATIONAL Nickel Company of Canada, and subsidiaries, had in 1948 what R. C. Stanley, chairman of the board of directors, terms "another satisfactory year," with earnings the highest in 11 years, in fact, it was the second best year in the company's history. Increased quantities of nickel were mined and marketed, and Mr. Stanley states, "our earnings improved and our mines, plants and finances were maintained in sound condition." Net profit for the year, in terms of U.S. currency, was $39,108,404, equivalent after preferred dividends to $2.55 per share on the common stock. This compared with earnings of $2.16 per share in the preceding year: $1.90 a share in 1946, and $3.31 per share in 1937, which was the best previous 12 months. "A heavy demand for our products continued throughout the year and absorbed all the nickel and copper produced," Mr. Stanley adds, and continues that sales of nickel, rolling mill and foundry products and platinum metals all were in larger volume than in 1947. Proven ore reserves were again up, and another highlight of the favorable report was that capital expenditures would continue large this year, exceeding 1948 by approximately $4,000,000, and nearly doubling those of 1947.

•

Good progress has been made on many problems which have developed as a result of World War II, Mr. Stanley points out, in dealing with the outlook for the International Nickel Company. Ten years of uninterrupted high demand for the company's metals has placed an abnormal strain on the mines and plants facilities, and the inflationary conditions brought about by the war have resulted in significant increases in the costs of all materials and services required to produce the company's metals. It has been necessary in dealing with these problems to proceed with enlarged repair, construction and replacement projects, and in the last half of the year to make an upward adjustment in prices for nickel Mr. Stanley tells shareholders, and points out that "with these measures in hand, we are prepared for a continuation of good business." As to the future Mr. Stanley states that "it is impossible to predict what economic and political developments lie ahead. We believe, however, that our plants, our customer relations and our finances are such that we can look forward to meeting trade and world conditions as they may occur."

•

An expansion of underground development in 1948 by International Nickel brought the total footage of underground work to 1,323,660, or over 250 miles. The development carried out in 1948 was 84,152 feet, compared with 54,790 in the previous year. Proven ore reserves at the year-end amounted to 246,177,000 short tons, containing 7,503,000 tons of nickel-copper. This compared with 221,843,000 tons, containing 7,171,000 tons of nickel-copper at the end of 1947, and 217,142,000 tons at the end of 1946 which had a nickel-copper

## SIGNPOSTS FOR BUSINESS

**THE value of Canada's domestic merchandise exports** showed a minor decline in February from the corresponding month of last year. There was further expansion in the value of shipments to the United States and a marked rise to India and Pakistan, but the value of goods exported to the United Kingdom and European countries again moved downward.

Figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics place the value of the month's exports at $205,000,000, a shade under last year's corresponding total of $208,300,000. Exports to the United States were valued at $106,709,000 as compared with $94,816,000, and to the United Kingdom at $44,124,000 as compared with $51,660,000.

•

**Continuing the advances of recent months,** Canadian production of crude petroleum and natural gasoline rose to an all-time monthly high figure in January. The rise in the month was due for the most part to sharply increased production in the Leduc and Redwater fields of Alberta. Production from the Turner Valley was lower.

The month's output from all Canadian sources was 1,356,500 barrels, nine per cent higher than in the preceding month and 77 per cent above January last year. Output in November last year—the previous monthly peak—was 1,265,000 barrels. (D.B.S.)

•

**Gross factory value of products** turned out by 161 brass foundries and other plants in Canada engaged chiefly in the manufacture of commodities other than electrical equipment from brass, bronze and copper amounted to $96,550,000, an increase of 34 per cent over the preceding year's total of $72,057,000.

These establishments employed 10,417 persons during 1947 and their salaries and wages aggregated $21,227,616 as compared with 10,252 employees earning $18,425,724 in the preceding year. Factories located in Ontario accounted for 65 per cent of the total production and plants in Quebec for 30 per cent. (D.B.S.)

•

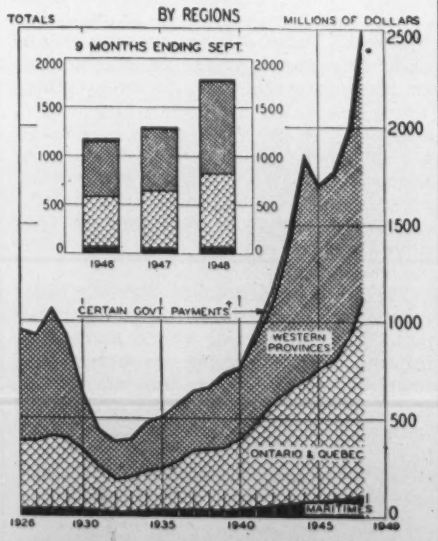
**Carloadings on Canadian railways** for the week ended March 19 declined to 72,991 cars from 74,194 cars for the previous week and 76,239 cars for the corresponding week last year. The large decreases from last year's loadings were coal which dropped from 6,052 to 5,101 cars, pulpwood from 6,634 to 5,126 cars, live stock from 2,115 to 1,554 cars, lumber from 3,663 to 3,212 cars, miscellaneous freight from 5,320 to 4,803 cars and l.c.l. merchandise from 18,852 to 18,025 cars. Grain increased from 5,171 to 6,986 cars, gasoline and oils from 3,315 to 4,165 cars, and iron and steel products from 1,593 to 2,092 cars. (D.B.S.)

•

**The Dominion Bureau of Statistics** has issued a bulletin giving the national accounts for the year 1948 on the detailed basis first published in "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1938-1947 (November, 1948)." The current publication contains revisions of earlier estimates for 1947 and 1948.

•

**Total Value of inventories** held by manufacturing industries at the end of January appears to be at approximately the same level as at the end of December, the preliminary index on the base 1947 = 100, standing at 128.3. Revised figures show a small rise during December instead of the slight decline indicated by preliminary returns published earlier. (D.B.S.)




**Cash income from the sale of farm products** is shown above, by regions. (Bank of Canada *Statistical Summary*)

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**The Commercial General Insurance Company of Mexico**

Notice is hereby given that the Commercial General Insurance Company of Mexico, having ceased to carry on business in Canada, will apply to the Minister of Finance for the release, on the fourth day of July, 1949, of the securities on deposit with the Minister of Finance, and that any insurance company opposing such release should file its opposition thereto with the Minister of Finance on or before the fourth day of July, 1949.

Dated at Toronto, Ontario, this 28th day of March, 1949.

(Sgd.) V. R. WILLEMSON,
Chief Agent for Canada.

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## Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Company, Limited

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company has declared a dividend of one dollar per share on the Company's issued Ordinary Shares of no par value, payable on June 1st, 1949 to shareholders of record at the close of business on April 29th, 1949.

In the case of share warrants to bearer the above dividend is represented by Coupon No. 83, which coupon should be detached by the holders of warrants and presented for payment as follows:—

1. Coupons detached from warrants physically held in and by residents of Belgium or the Duchy of Luxembourg, France or The Netherlands—after compliance with the Belgian, French or The Netherlands regulations pertaining thereto and following a notice which will be published in each country in connection therewith — must be presented to the Company's paying agent in Brussels, Paris or Amsterdam, respectively, for payment.

2. In all other cases coupons may be presented in England to The Canadian Bank of Commerce, 2 Lombard St., London E. C. 3, or in Canada to the Company, 25 King St. West, Toronto. If presented in England coupons will be paid in Canadian currency provided holder complies with the Exchange Control Act (1947).

Payment of this dividend to non-residents of Canada will, where applicable, be subject to deduction of Canadian Non-resident Income Tax.

Dated at Toronto, Canada, the 22nd day of March, 1949.

By Order of the Board,
OSBORNE MITCHELL,
Secretary.

The Transfer Agents of the Company are National Trust Company, Limited, Toronto and Montreal, Canada, and The National City Bank of New York, N.Y. who should be notified promptly of any change of address.

content of 6,861,000 tons. Capital expenditures amounted to $14,080,479 in 1948, compared with $9,568,796 in the previous year. The items of larger importance were $4,542,941 on the mines and $5,066,403 on the new process plant at Copper Cliff for the production of nickel in the form of nickel oxide sinter for the market and for intermediate refinery products, which plant is now in operation. Capital expenditures for 1949 are estimated at approximately $18,000,000, with the major items planned including expenditures for mining and smelting and housing.

•

International Nickel has been forced by the heavy demands on the company's ore reserves in the war and postwar years to give attention to the mining of lower grade underground ores, and Chairman Stanley points out that "we have decided upon a mine development program which will make possible, with improved mining, concentrating and smelting methods, the economic recovery and use of lower grade ore." Shareholders are also advised by Mr. Stanley that technical research and development on improved mining and processing methods have proved to be of major importance in the company's efforts to recover and produce greater quantities of their metals and to counteract the sharp upward trend in costs which have been experienced since the beginning of the war. This most necessary work was, he states, expanded last year and will be continued this year. It is noteworthy that the company's earned surplus at the end of 1948 was $97,536,906, an increase of $8,018,167 from a year previous. Net working capital of $151,525,684 compared with $144,095,210 at the end of 1947.

•

Between 65 and 70 geological survey parties will be put in the field this summer in all provinces, the Northwest Territories and the Yukon, by the Dominion government. Resources Minister Mackinnon has announced. He stated that more than $1,000,000 has been placed in the 1949-50 estimates for continuation of the geological mapping of Canada and studying potential sources of minerals, oil and gas. The minister said that particular attention will be paid to the prairie province areas considered favorable for production of oil.

•

Net profit of Mining Corporation of Canada for 1948 amounted to $833,121 equivalent to 39.02 cents per share, as compared with $326,771, or 15.30 cents per share in 1947. Income from investments totalled $900,080, almost double that of $456,078 for the previous 12 months. Cash, investments at market value and amounts receivable at year end exceeded current liabilities by $30,828,058, an increase of $6,322,911 over 1947, according to the annual report. J. H. C. Waite, president, advises shareholders that the finding and development of new mines will continue to be a major part of the business of the company. During the year 119,000 shares of Normetal Mining Corporation and 100,000 shares of Torbit Silver Mines were sold, with shareholdings of Kerr-Addison and Hudson Bay showing no change. The number of prospecting parties sent out by Mining Corporation during the 1948 season was increased, but nothing of importance was found. In addition, participations were taken in a number of prospecting companies. The company participated with Hollinger and Noranda in an option on the McAvoy B.B. group at Great Slave Lake, Northwest Territories.

## BUSINESS BRIEFS

AN ANNOUNCEMENT has been made by Robert P. Jellett, president of the Royal Trust Co., following a meeting of the board of directors, that Gordon F. Perry, chairman of the Canadian boards of directors of Phoenix Assurance Co. of London and affiliated companies, president of the North Empire Fire Insurance Co., vice-president, Canadian Oil Industries Ltd., a director of Page-Hersey Tubes Ltd., and other companies; and H. C. P. Mockridge, K.C., a partner in the law firm of Osler, Hoskin & Harcourt, Toronto, a director of International Nickel Co. of Canada, Ltd., Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Co. of Canada Ltd., and other companies; have been appointed directors of the Royal Trust Co.

•

A. G. BENNETT, has recently been appointed manager, Mono Paper Cup division of the Continental Can Co. of Canada Ltd., according to H. A. Rapelye, vice-president and general manager. Mr. Bennett's headquarters will be in New Toronto.

•

THE consolidated financial statements of Saguenay Power Co., Ltd. and subsidiary companies, except Saguenay Electric Co., show net income of $1,467,175 for the year 1948 compared to $1,333,857 (as adjusted) for 1947. Operating revenue shows an increase of $434,080 from $6,980,099 in 1947 to $7,414,179 for 1948. Operating expenses were up $467,953 including an increase of $455,356 in power purchases. Taxes, including $392,858 of Quebec Education Tax, $1,103,170 of income taxes and $259,187 of other taxes, amounted to 24 per cent of the 1948 operating revenue and exceeded net income by nearly 20 per cent.

Interest on funded debt decreased $18,000 from the previous year, reflecting a reduction of $900,000 in the amount of 2 per cent serial debentures outstanding. Preferred stock dividends were slightly less as a result of the purchase of preferred shares for sinking fund purposes during the year. Common dividend payments were unchanged from 1947 at $840,000.

Working capital shows considerable improvement from $588,331 at the end of 1947 to $1,535,347 at the end of 1948.

•

THE 36TH ANNUAL REPORT of the Canada Permanent Trust Co. for the year to December 31, 1948, shows a gain of more than $3,000,000 to $72,109,827 in respect of trust assets under administration. Approximately 321 new estates, trusts and agency accounts were opened during 1948, representing nearly ten million dollars of assets.

Net profits for 1948 of $101,738 compared with $85,642 for 1947. Dividend on the issued capital stock remained the same at 6 per cent. The 1948 balance sheet shows the capital stock at

*(Continued on back page)*


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## THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

**DIVIDEND NO. 249**

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWENTY CENTS per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 30th April 1949 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after MONDAY, the SECOND day of MAY next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 31st March 1949. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board.

JAMES STEWART
General Manager

Toronto, 11th March 1949

## McCOLL-FRONTENAC OIL COMPANY LIMITED

**"PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND No. 11"**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of $1.00 per share being at the rate of 4 per cent per annum has been declared on the 4% Cumulative Preferred Stock of McColl Frontenac Oil Company Limited for the quarter ending March 31st, 1949, payable April 20th, 1949, to shareholders of record at the close of business on March 31st, 1949.

By Order of the Board.

FRED HUNT, F.C.I.S.,
Secretary.


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This subject is discussed in our April booklet INVESTMENTS which contains, in addition, a representative list of offerings of Government and Corporation securities at prices to yield from 2½% to 6%.

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ABOUT INSURANCE

# Ocean Marine Covers Important Factor In Overseas Trade

By GEORGE GILBERT

**Although ocean marine insurance is admittedly the oldest form of insurance in existence today, it has long been the least publicized branch of the business, and it is only in recent years that the amounts transacted by the various companies have been shown in government reports.**

**But with increasing recognition of the importance of overseas trade as a factor in the country's economy has also come an increasing recognition of the value of this form of insurance in the carrying out of these transactions.**

WITH increasing recognition of the importance of overseas trade as a factor in the prosperity of the country, has come an added appreciation of the value of the coverage afforded by ocean marine insurance in the carrying out of these transactions. As every article that enters into overseas commerce and all the physical equipment necessary in pursuing it are exposed during the vessel's voyage to the perils of the sea, the need of insurance protection against such hazards is obvious.

As a matter of fact, marine insurance is admittedly the oldest form of indemnity known to exist, but it is altogether unlikely that the originators had any idea that it would ever grow to its present proportions. But as commerce between nations increased, so marine insurance not only became necessary but vital to the continuance and expansion of world trade, and now goods worth billions of dollars are shipped yearly to all parts of the world, while at the same time the demand for protection under marine insurance policies has expanded to the point where it has been found difficult on occasions to find sufficient facilities to cover shipments of gold and bullion transported by large ocean steamers.

## Early Trading

There is, of course, a vast difference between the way in which commerce was carried on in the early stages of marine insurance and that of today. In those early days, according to the records of the business, it was not unusual for a trader to sail on the ship with his goods and dispose of them by barter at the various ports of call, returning home as the owner of various spices or other foreign goods instead of the woven fabrics with which he set out.

Today many sales and purchases are made without the sellor or buyer, thousands of miles apart, ever seeing each other and with all the financial arrangements covering the shipments being handled by the modern methods of international banking, after negotiations have taken place by cable and arrangements agreed upon for the shipment. While many difficulties experienced by traders in the early days have been removed and commerce made easier, yet, as one authority points out, to avoid trouble and possibly financial loss it is essential that there be a complete understanding of the details between seller and buyer, particularly with respect to the terms of sale and the insurance. That is, not only should it be quite clear which one is to effect the insurance, but an agreement should be reached regarding the conditions of the coverage.

As to the marine insurance policy itself, it is a contract of indemnity relating to specific goods and issued to a party having an insurable interest therein, and, in consideration of a fixed premium, it insures these goods against definitely stated perils to which they may become exposed. Before a claim can be made under the policy, there must be an actual loss suffered, and it follows that to have suffered a loss a person must have an insurable interest in the subject of the insurance.

## What An Insurable Interest Is

An insurable interest does not necessarily mean absolute ownership, although this is the clearest example of the right to insure, but there must be some relation to, or concern in, the property, through which the person seeking the insurance will benefit by its arrival at destination and will suffer or be prejudiced if the property is lost or damaged.

As has been pointed out before, a person may have an insurable interest without owning even a small part of the property. For instance, in the case of either profits, advances or freight, a person may have a sufficient insurable interest to entitle him to insurance. Also, an importer, buying goods on a delivered basis and selling them at a profit before they come to hand, has an interest in their safe arrival and may insure his anticipated profit.

Marine insurance contracts refer to the property or interest which comprises the subject matter of the insurance, and the wording after enumerating the various perils specifically insured against usually adds "and all other perils, losses and misfortune that have or shall come to the hurt, detriment, or damage of the said ship, etc., or any part thereof."

From this wording it might be assumed that protection is furnished against every conceivable loss resulting from perils of the sea. But it must not be overlooked that losses due to wear and tear, to depreciation, to inherent defect, or to natural deterioration are not covered, as the policy covers only those losses which are fortuitous or accidental in character. At that, the risks covered are many and far more complicated than those of other types of insurance.

## Losses Covered

It is to be noted that perils of the sea include damage to vessels or cargo occasioned by foundering, groundings, stranding, collision, or straining of the vessel in heavy weather. Losses by fire are also covered if arising after the liability of the insurer attaches. Damage to goods by fire occasioned by a defective condition existing prior to shipment is not covered by the policy, although if the fire extends to other goods or to the vessel in no way connected with the cause, or where, in an effort to extinguish the fire regardless of cause water damage or other damage occurs, the insurer is liable.

Jettison, one of the perils covered, is defined as "the throwing overboard of part of the cargo or any article on board the ship, or the cutting and casting away of masts, bars, rigging, sails, or other furniture for the purpose of lightening or relieving the ship in case of emergency." Barratry of the master and mariners, another peril covered, means the wilful and criminal conduct of those on board the vessel resulting in injury to the owner of ship or cargo, such as scuttling, burning or wrecking the vessel, its fraudulent diversion from its course with a view to selling it, or its use in smuggling, illegal trade or in the violation of a blockade.

Those who may be insured against a marine peril include owners of vessels, charterers, shippers, consignees and creditors. Owners need cover against the loss or damage to their vessels and against loss of freight charges that have not been collected in advance. Charterers need protection against loss of their earnings as a result of marine perils. Shippers or consignees need cover against the loss of their cargoes or the freight charges on lost or damaged goods. As a large proportion of overseas trade is financed by funds borrowed from banks, the creditors' interest in each such case requires the protection of marine insurance.

# Enquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

Can you inform me as to the extent of the casualty insurance business transacted in Canada by Lloyd's non-marine underwriters? Are official figures available showing the amount of automobile insurance and the amount of accident and sickness business written in Canada by these underwriters? Any information you may be able to furnish me along this line will be appreciated.

G. A. H., Hamilton, Ont.

Latest official figures published are for the year ended Dec. 31, 1947. In that year the total casualty insurance premiums of Lloyd's non-marine underwriters in Canada amounted to $6,749,992, distributed among the various casualty lines as follows: automobile, $3,967,604; personal accident, $303,322; combined accident and sickness, $9,777; public liability, $348,838; employers' liability, $168,935; aircraft, $591,261; boiler, $214,684; machinery, $144,565; earthquake, $18,618; explosion, $88,219; forgery, $2,537; fidelity, $306,793; surety, $46,-


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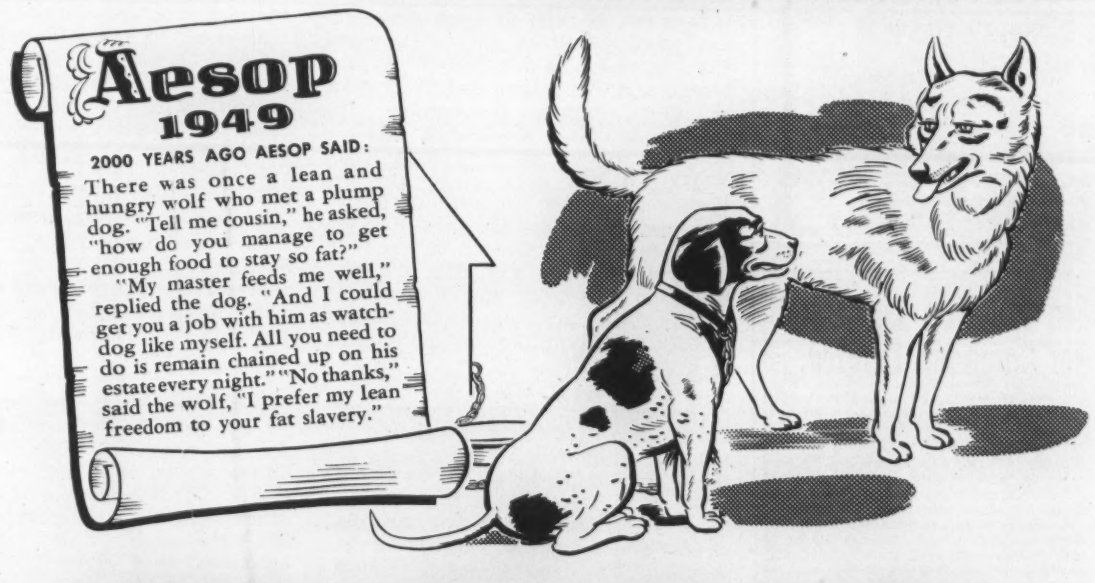
Aesop
1949
2000 YEARS AGO AESOP SAID:
There was once a lean and hungry wolf who met a plump dog. "Tell me cousin," he asked, "how do you manage to get enough food to stay so fat?"
"My master feeds me well," replied the dog. "And I could get you a job with him as watch-dog like myself. All you need to do is remain chained up on his estate every night." "No thanks," said the wolf, "I prefer my lean freedom to your fat slavery."

FREEDOM IS BETTER THAN SLAVERY...

Equal to man's desire for life itself is his desire for freedom. Man is an individual. He demands opportunity for self-expression and personal advancement, realizing that such things are the warp and woof of his very existence.

Men who appreciate this fact cannot and will not accept an economic theory that is designed to crush the individual . . . a theory that strikes at the very roots of human nature. Rather they prefer to construct upon the established foundations of free enterprise a system designed to allow for the natural instinct of self-preservation and the unhampered development of the individual to the betterment of society as a whole.

Capitalism and Free Enterprise are jointly charged by their enemies as being a dictatorship of wealth. An intelligent study of our economic system places these charges in their true light . . . proves them to be malicious propaganda aimed at the destruction of democracy. But even if Capitalism and Free Enterprise were to constitute a dictatorship of wealth, would it still not be preferable to the stifling of individualism by bureaucratic control? For no matter how much the control of wealth alone is exerted, it still leaves the individual with inalienable rights and privileges which are part and parcel of the democratic way of life.

• • •

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22-D

208; hail, $40,641; inland transportation, $213,914; live stock, $61,077; personal property, $74,882; plate glass, $103; real property, $26,424; sickness, $34,971; sprinkler leakage, $1,114; theft, $84,127; weather, $1,275; windstorm, $103. In 1946 the total casualty insurance premiums in Canada of these underwriters amounted to $4,968,193.

•

Editor, About Insurance:

In my reading I have come across some insurance terms the meaning of which does not seem quite clear to me. In connection with life insurance, for instance, what is the difference between the "gross premium" and the "net premium," and what does the term "loading" refer to? I should be obliged if you would be good enough to enlighten me.—B. J. M., Windsor, Ont.

In the life insurance business, the premium which the policyholder pays is technically known as the "gross premium." It is made up of two elements known as the "net premium" and the "loading." The net premium may be said to represent the cost price of the insurance, as it contains no provision for expenses but is made up of only the two elements, the cost of the mortality according to the table of mortality used and the rate of interest which it is assumed the net premium will earn. To the net premium is added an amount for expenses and profit or surplus, known as the loading, and these two items, the net premium and the loading, make up the gross premium or selling price of the particular policy. The amount added as loading may be different in different companies or on different types of policies. For example, the amount added as loading on participating policies is usually higher than that on non-participating policies in order to provide a higher margin over expenses and so make provision for the payment of dividends or bonuses to policyholders.

## BUSINESS BOOKS

### ARE THESE HARDSHIPS NECESSARY?—by Roy Harrod—*Clarke, Irwin*—$1.25.

ROY HARROD is a lecturer in economics at Christ Church, Oxford, and one of Britain's most popular writers on economics, as well as one of its capable academic economists. This book, which he wrote in 1947, (taking ten days off from his major project of writing a life of the late Lord Keynes) is probably the most carefully thought-out indictment of the economic policies of Britain's Labor government. His particular attack is focussed upon the expenditure of the government upon capital projects, which he deems at best ill-advised because of the overwhelming necessity to export. This book is a tract for the hard times of austerity, and for Britons it is not pleasant reading.

One of Mr. Harrod's chapter headings is "The Absence of Informed Criticism." He maintains that that has been one of the more serious shortages of postwar Britain. His discussion underlines the fact that there is in Canada very little informed discussion of the more important aspect of government economic policy. Criticism abounds, but a great deal of it seems to be little more than ringing the changes upon outworn themes. What seems conspicuously lacking in Canada is competently trained people, who are willing to write so that we can understand them. Mr. Harrod's book is half-way between the sober dictates of the lecturer in economics and an election manifesto. It is a healthy omen for British democracy that men of Mr. Harrod's undoubted competence are willing to come down out of their ivory towers and make themselves heard and understood. Canadians may well take a leaf from the British book.

•

### MINE ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION—by Frank Willcox—*Pitman*—$7.50.

THIS BOOK covers mine accounting from every angle, combining in one volume complete accounting procedures and financial administration. It incorporates material heretofore unpublished and constitutes a valuable contribution to an understanding of a subject upon which comparatively little information is available.

After explaining briefly the technical operations involved in the prospecting, developing, mining and milling of ores, it describes the procedures by which these operations are reflected in the accounting records. Financial administration is presented from the viewpoint of those managing the proceeds of mining enterprises, and experienced executives can properly place each accounting procedure. Sufficient data is given on technical operations so that the uninitiated can grasp the general principles underlying the operations of the mining industry.

Though the operations described are those of metal-mining, the accounting procedures are closely related to coal and industrial mineral-mining and can be readily applied to those industries. It provides sufficient instruction in the framework of mine accounting and its application to enable those concerned to meet successfully any problems they may encounter.

•

### A PRIMER OF BUDGETING—by C. Oliver Wellington—*Van Nostrand*—$3.75.

HOW TO CONTROL costs and expenses is a question of paramount importance to businessmen everywhere. Budgeting offers a tested method of achieving such control. In this book, the principles and procedures of budgetary control are explained through the medium of a simple story—the story of Mike and Sandy, businessmen engaged in the manufacture and sale of baseball bats. The problems of their operations are analyzed in the logical sequence encountered in normal business growth. In telling how they worked out the solutions to these problems, the book explains by practical examples how budgeting is used as a control mechanism in the conduct of a business.

To the student or businessman who does not already have a working knowledge of budgeting, this book will provide an introduction to the subject; the methods and techniques to be learned will prove useful to him in his business career.

•

### FUNDED, DIRECT AND GUARANTEED LOANS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS 1949—Bank of Montreal.

THIS booklet carries details of all outstanding funded loans and guarantees of the Dominion and provincial governments. It is prepared by the securities department of the Bank of Montreal, and provides in a handy form valuable information for all those who must know about government securities. It is available from the Bank upon request.

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225%
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| Province | Population | PERCENTAGE OF National Income | Retail Sales | Magazine Circulation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| B.C. | 8.3 | 9.6 | 9.8 | 11.2 |
| Alberta | 6.6 | 5.7 | 6.9 | 8.2 |
| Sask. | 6.7 | 5.1 | 5.8 | 5.3 |
| Manitoba | 5.9 | 5.4 | 6.5 | 5.8 |
| Ontario | 33.3 | 40.4 | 39.5 | 40.0 |
| Quebec | 29.6 | 26.3 | 23.7 | 21.8 |
| N.B. | 3.9 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.8 |
| P.E.I. | .8 | .4 | .4 | .5 |
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## BUSINESS BRIEFS

(*Continued from page* 33)

$2,000,000 and the reserve fund at $1,000,000, compared with $1,000,000 and $600,000 respectively in 1947. These increases were due to the sale of 10,000 shares to the Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation at a price of $150 per share. Of the premium of $500,000, $400,000 was placed to the reserve fund and $100,000 to investment reserve.

•

LARGELY AS A RESULT of increased efficiency throughout the organization, considerably better results were experienced by Cassidy's Ltd. for the year ended December 31, 1948. Net profits in the latest year of $333,887 were not only well above the $262,245 shown for 1947 but also exceeded the previous record profits in the company's history of $314,613 established in 1946. Net for the year under review was equal to $24.51 per share of 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock as compared with $16.93 per share for 1947 and, after allowing for preferred dividends on the number of shares outstanding at the end of each period, there remained a balance equal to $3.22 per share of common stock for 1948 as against $2.07 per share for the preceding year.

•

C. A. MASSEY, president of Lever Brothers Ltd., Toronto, has announced the formation of a new organization — World Brands Ltd. World Brands Ltd. has been formed to handle the marketing and distribution of Birds Eye Frosted Foods, Liptons Tea and Chicken Noodle Soup, the new Lever "Good Luck" Margarine, and the distribution in the grocery trade of certain products of the Pepsodent Co. of Canada Ltd. Headquarters of the company will be at Lever House, Toronto.

STUDY AT HOME FOR A DEGREE!

With the expert help of Wolsey Hall Postal Courses, you can obtain a Degree from the University of London (Eng). No attendance at lectures required; only 3 exams to pass. Over 11,000 successes at London exams 1925-47. Prospectus from G. L. Clarke, B.A., Director of Studies, Dept. OS 29,

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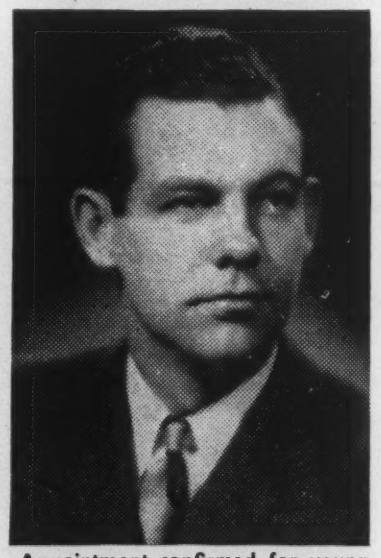

**Appointment confirmed for young decorated veteran.**

A. Gordon Cardy, M.C., B. Comm. has been named comptroller of the Cardy Corporation, according to an announcement made by Vernon G. Cardy, president of Cardy Hotels in Canada.

The appointment is a further step upwards for the young Torontonian who graduated from University College, University of Toronto, serving three years with the C.O.T.C. and after joining the Royal Canadian Artillery, proceeded overseas with the 6th Canadian Anti-Tank Regiment. He was decorated with the M.C. for conspicuous gallantry in the early stages of the Normandy invasion.

His hotel experience included room clerk and front office experience at the King Edward, Mount Royal Hotel, and Plateau Corporation, and head office accounting with the Cardy Corporation.

# Stay put in your frame, Mr. Withers!

IN HIS DAY, Mr. Withers was considered a very able life insurance agent.

The idea of life insurance was pretty new then. And Mr. Withers had to keep his foot in the door most of the time as he tried to convince people that this type of protection was worth what it cost.

He served his generation well. But times have changed!

People no longer need to be told about the value of life insurance. What they need now is *advice* on the *amount* and the *kind* of life insurance they should own.

And the modern life insurance representative has kept up with the times. Now he gives competent advice on how to arrange your life insurance to take care of all the money problems that arise in connection with protection and retirement.

These problems are more complex than they were in Mr. Withers' time. And there are many more kinds of policies available. Thus your agent's help is even more necessary in order to build a sound, well-balanced life insurance programme.

Today more than a million Canadian families have benefitted from the experience and advice of the life insurance agent!

*A helpful citizen in your community*

When your agent sells you life insurance, *he also helps to improve your community*. For a large part of each life insurance dollar is put to work, through investments, to build schools, bridges, highways, industrial plants and many other projects that create jobs and make for better living.

*You* share in these improvements, made possible through the efforts of your helpful fellow-citizen – the modern life insurance agent!

*A message from the more than fifty Life Insurance Companies in Canada*

LIFE INSURANCE... *Guardian of Canadian Homes*

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